

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LXX.]

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DEATH.

At the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, on the 2nd inst., after a long and painful illness, HENRY JOHN SMITH, aged 68 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Siberian Mail of the 10th ultimo arrived on the 29th instant.

The German Mail of the 3rd ultimo arrived on the 1st instant.

The French Mail of the 5th ultimo arrived on the 6th instant.

The Siberian Mails of the 12th and 14th ultimo arrived on the 4th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Hankow A. D. C. played last week "His Excellency the Governor."

The mill of the largest Russian Flour Company at Harbin has been destroyed by fire.

Captain Davies, of the s.s. *Taisang*, which is on the run between Shanghai and Manila, was accidentally drowned last week at Shanghai.

A Chinese telegram translated by the N. C. *Daily News* says that the Government Council has after mature deliberations decided to engage a foreign financial expert as adviser to the Provincial Governments.

There have been nearly twice as many cases of plague in Kobe this year as have occurred in Hongkong. According to the latest papers four or five cases are reported daily.

The U. S. Pacific Fleet has won top position in the target practice this year, and Rear Admiral Harber's Squadron at the Philippines stands second in the list of squadrons.

It is reported from Honolulu that the steamship *Korea*, of the Pacific Mail line, picked up a wireless message on her present trip at 4,305 miles, breaking all previous world's records.

At an auction of race ponies held at the Horse Bazaar, Shanghai, last week some exceptionally good prices were realised. Gemini was bought by Mr. Marshall for Tls. 2,500. Sagittarius by Mr. McBain for Tls. 2 00 and Pegasus by Mr. Sidebottom for Tls. 1,200.

Ching Sih-tsa, described as a hemp broker of Frenchtown, Shanghai, is charged with being concerned with another man not in custody in withdrawing 1,900 bales of hemp value Tls. 14,000 from the godown of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire in Frenchtown without presenting his bills of lading, thereby defrauding the complainants.

In the prospectus of m.24,000,000 new shares of the Shantung Railway Company at Berlin it is stated that the development of trade has experienced a further increase. The receipts during the past nine months of the current year amount to \$2,276,000, against \$1,722,000 in 1908. The company anticipates for the year 1909 a somewhat higher dividend than that for the past year of 4½ per cent.

Captain and Mrs. Cocker, of the C. I. M. service, left Foochow last week after a brief stay of a few months. Both Captain and Mrs. Cocker, says the *Echo*, have made many friends in Foochow who regret their departure, and the members of the Club will miss a lively entertainer in the genial Captain. Captain Cocker has been transferred to Hangchow. His successor at Foochow is Mr. C. Andiet.

While H. M. S. *Thistle* was bound down river at Shanghai last week and when abreast of the N. Y. K. Wayside wharf, something went wrong with her steering gear and she swung across the stream, colliding with the steamer *Nigata Maru*, which was anchored close by. Neither vessel sustained any serious damage, and after the steering gear had been attended to the *Thistle* resumed her trip down river.

It appears, writes the *Japan Mail*, that there is likely to be another Chientao question, this time between Russia and Korea, and of course Japan will be incidentally involved as the guardian of the Peninsular Empire. The matter appears to be that the boundary stone between Russian and Chinese territory has been gradually moved back for a distance of over three miles by Korean settlers in Russia. The explanation given is that the land in this vicinity is particularly rich, and its Korean cultivators moved back the boundary stone so as to place their farms beyond the reach of the taxes levied upon land under Chinese jurisdiction.

At Macao on Tuesday evening shortly after six o'clock a fire broke out in the neighbourhood of Patane, resulting in the destruction of three buildings. One was a joss-stick store, and the others were rice and tea stores.

A collision occurred last week at Tungchow, on the Yangtze River, between the C. M. steamer *Kiangkwan*, Capt. C. Frigast, and the N.D.L. str. *Meishun*, Capt. E. Minningo. Both steamers were awaiting passengers at that port of call when the strong wind then blowing caused them to come together with the result that the *Meishun* struck the *Kiangkwan* amidships, close to the engine-room, tearing a large hole in the latter's side. Fortunately there was no loss of life, and after making temporary repairs both vessels were able to proceed to Shanghai under their own steam. An examination showed that both steamers were so badly damaged that they will have to be docked before going on their usual runs.

A Kiukiang dispatch published by a Chinese contemporary says that a loan of Tls. 4,000,000 will be concluded with a foreign Power, for building a railway from Nanchang to Kiukiang. The loan will bear interest at 6 per cent., and the annual contribution of Tls. 300,000 by the Kiangsi province for the expenses of the line will be utilized as a sinking fund to pay off the loan. This fund should be collected by the syndicate and no direct communication will be allowed with the Central or Provincial Governments. The loan will not be secured on the line, neither will it be issued in foreign names, but in Chinese in order to avoid public stricture. It is stated that the loan has been negotiated through an Expectant Taotai who is Cheng Kung-pao's nephew.

Manila papers publish the information that the British steamer *Kazembe*, en route from New York to the Far East, including Manila, caught fire while discharging at Aden. The conflagration was disastrous and the cargo was seriously damaged. A general average of twenty-five per cent. has been declared at New York and the underwriters have called for a deposit of 25 per cent. The *Kazembe* has aboard a big miscellaneous cargo for Manila port, including supplies for the insular purchasing agent, the quarter-master's department, the navy, and large quantities of Christmas goods for Manila merchants. The *Kazembe* is operated by the Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd., of London, and is a vessel of 4,658 tons displacement. She was built in 1907 by A. Stepaen and Sons, Ltd., of Glasgow, and is rated by Lloyd's as 100 A 1.

Mr. Montague Harris, a barrister-at-law, who has been practicing in Singapore for the past six years, applied to the Supreme Court at Shanghai last week to be admitted to practice in that Court. Both the Chief Judge and the Assistant Judge sat to hear the application, which was opposed by the Crown Advocate, who submitted with regret that the applicant was not a fit and proper person to be admitted to practice, the contention being based on a newspaper report of proceedings taken against Mr. Harris in the Singapore Court resulting in his being fined \$100 or fourteen days for contempt of Court. The hearing was eventually adjourned, in order to give Mr. Harris time to procure an affidavit of fitness, the Chief Judge suggesting that the person best able to satisfy the Court would be one of the Judges of Singapore.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, November 29th.)

It doubtless forms part of the duty of China's diplomatic representatives abroad to transmit to their Government any views to which public expression may have been given by representative men among whom they dwell bearing upon China's foreign relations. If this duty is religiously performed by China's representatives, the Government at Peking must, in the course of a twelvemonth, be inundated with unflattering comment but wholesome advice from almost every enlightened quarter of the globe. Probably not a tenth part of it receives any consideration whatever, but we hope a better fate is reserved for the speeches which are delivered at such annual gatherings as those of the British China Association in London and the German China Association in Hamburg. The speeches, for example, which were delivered at the recent large gathering in London of members of the China Association, fully reported in the *Daily Press* of Saturday, if they were translated and circulated among the statesmen of Peking and the leading provincial officials, would afford valuable food for reflection. The "giftie" to "see oorsels as ithers see us" is not denied to Governments as it often is to individuals, and though it may offend the *amour propre* of Chinese statesmen to learn what the world at large is thinking of their masterly inaction or, at best, their crude and ill-informed measures aiming vaguely at the enhancement of the nation's prestige among the Powers of the world, the final result would in all probability be a stimulus to more sustained and better directed effort. The Chairman of the China Association found occasion to lament that since the dismissal of YUAN SHIH-KAI, who is acclaimed on all sides as the most capable living Chinese statesmen, Peking has lapsed into "a normal condition of somnolent drift from which only such displays of energy as the recent announcement by Japan that she proposed setting about the Antung railway without further argument had been able to arouse her." There is in the circumstances a qualified approval, in the Chairman's speech, of the bold action taken by Japan to accelerate the settlement of a whole series of questions which otherwise might have dragged on indefinitely under less energetic handling. That episode ought to have opened the eyes of China to the danger of the dallying policy pursued towards every international question, but, as we may learn from the recent negotiations for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao, it is only by similar shows of energy, implying threats of force, that China can be got to implement the promises she has solemnly made. British interests in the Yangtse have diminished by "evaporation" because the British Government has not that nice appreciation of the Chinese mind that Japan possesses. The views of the situation in China embodied in the speech of the Chairman of the China Association will have the endorsement of every serious student of the country's affairs. It is in truth pathetic to observe the unintelligent direction of the reform movement in China. At one time it seemed to be recognised in Peking that a thorough reform of the finances of the empire must precede all others, but China's statesmen appear to have been scared by the gigantic nature of the task, and the ship of state therefore drifts dangerously towards the rocks. The margin of revenue to meet the increasing charges of debt, as Mr. SCOTT remarked, is diminishing. Moreover, we see provincial authorities resorting to the dangerous expedient of issuing debased coin and unsecured bank notes. Still the Government,

apparently oblivious of the danger, is requiring the provinces to contribute to a fund for the creation of a costly Navy. Perhaps, after all, there may be method in all this madness. It, at least, will serve the purpose of forcing throughout the country a recognition of the need of financial reform. Nevertheless the fact cannot be ignored that this "muddling through" method is fraught with the greatest peril, and far wiser statesmanship may be needed to cope with the crisis when it arises than is perhaps needed now to initiate some reasonable measure of financial reform. Unfortunately, as we recently pointed out, the men most capable in the Empire of carrying through such measures are relegated to the obscurity of their native villages. In the course of the last ten years the Chinese Government has at great cost obtained expert advice on currency reform as well as on financial reform generally, but no practical use whatever has been made of the advice which the Government went to great cost to collect. For all the good that has resulted, Mr. JENKS might never have given a thought to a reform of China's currency, and TANG SHAO YI's mission to study financial administrations abroad seems to have been equally barren of results. Since he submitted his reports the Regent seems to have had no further need of his services. But the time must come when the Throne will have need to call to its aid again the most enlightened men of the country capable of directing that overwhelming inrush of new ideas that Mr. CHIROL spoke of, and chrysalising them into forms which will make for the progress, prosperity, and general contentment of China, and the benefit of the world in general.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, November 30th.)

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMERON FORBES was last week inaugurated Governor-General of the Philippine Islands and marked the occasion by the delivery of a lengthy speech in which he sketched his policy as the new Head of the Administration. After paying a warm tribute to the work of his predecessors and to the Presidents of the United States concerned in the direction of the initial policy, the new Governor-General prefaced a statement of his policy by a long quotation from the instructions of President McKINLEY to the Philippine Commission to proceed with the establishment of Civil Government in the Islands. In these instructions was laid down that in all cases the municipal officers who administer the local affairs of the people are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of a more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties, they are to receive the offices in preference to any others. Of course, absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States was made an indispensable qualification for all offices and positions of trust, and absolute and unimpaired power was retained in the hands of the central authority of the Islands to remedy and punish any officer deviating from that standard. President McKINLEY took the greatest pains to impress on all concerned in the establishment of Civil Government in the Islands that it was designed not for the satisfaction of the people of the United States, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and that

measures should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government. At the same time the Commission were bidden to bear in mind, and to make the people of the islands clearly understand, that there are certain great principles of government forming the basis of the governmental system adopted by the United States, and which the Government deemed to be essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom; also that there are certain rules of government which have been found essential to the preservation of the great principles of liberty and law, and these rules the Commission were directed to establish and maintain in the Philippine Islands for the sake of the liberty and happiness of the people, however much they might conflict with the customs or laws of procedure with which they were familiar. To-day we see the Filipinos with complete autonomous government in the municipalities outside Manila; the provinces have been given the right to elect the majority of their provincial boards; and a Filipino Legislature has been created having an equal voice with the Commission in framing legislation for the people. Mr. FORBES says the first Filipino Assembly has fully justified the hopes that were held for it, and that the relations between the two Legislatures have left little to be desired. The Filipinization of the service, the new Governor-General said, must steadily continue. One very distinguished Filipino has recently been appointed to administrative control of one of the most important departments of the government, "equal in rank to any executive position in the islands with the exception of the executive head," and the Governor-General announced that as vacancies occur Filipinos will be gradually substituted for Americans as rapidly as can be done without positive detriment to the service. There has been constant increase in the number of Filipinos in the classified civil service, which has grown from 49 per cent. in 1903 to 62 per cent. in 1909.

This doubtless goes far to account for the present peacefulness of the islands, and Mr. FORBES confidently predicts that happiness will not be found far away when the means of procuring it are so abundantly at hand—just and equitable laws, a wise and firm government, freedom of thought, of speech and worship and of opportunity. He appealed to the Filipinos to turn their undivided attention to the material development of the country and to rest confident in the good faith of the United States. He pointed out that what the Philippines needed was capital. He was opposed to the admission of Chinese labour, because he thought the Filipino could do all the necessary work in the islands, and he had entire confidence in the Philippine labourer, properly treated, properly paid, and given the opportunity to use the money he receives, to better his own condition. Dwelling upon the need of capital, Mr. FORBES compared statistics of Hawaii and Porto Rico with those of the Philippines. The total population of Hawaii is 198,000 people, or about one-fortieth part of the population of the Philippine Islands, now approximately eight millions. The total exports from Hawaii in 1907 were \$29,000,000. The total exports from the Philippine Islands for the same year were \$34,000,000. In other words, Hawaii produced for export approximately thirty-six times as much per capita as did the Philippine Islands. "This," said Mr. FORBES, "is not because their labourers are

superior, as Hawaii has come here in search of labourers and reports that those few whom they have obtained are equal to their Japanese, Korean and other labourers." Porto Rico has 1,000,000 people, or one-eighth the population of the Philippine Islands, and in 1907 its exports were \$27,000,000. Porto Rico produces only one-sixth as much per capita for export as Hawaii does, and still Porto Rico exports six times as much per capita as do the people of the Philippine Islands. Were these islands to produce for sale to other countries as much per capita as Porto Rico the total exports would be \$216,000,000. Were they to produce as much per capita as Hawaii the total exports would be \$1,179,000,000 a year. The explanation of this, Mr. FORBES went on to say, lies in the fact that Hawaii has an abundance of capital, employs modern methods of cultivation, manufacture and freight handling devices, and suitable and adequate steamship and railroad facilities. In other words, in Hawaii the work of the labourer counts, in the Philippine islands it does not. "It is not labour that is wanted here," the Governor-General repeated, "it is capital." Remarking that many Filipinos had a tendency to oppose the introduction of capital into the islands, either from the United States or from Foreign Countries, the Governor-General laboured to convince them of the short-sightedness of the policy and expressed the opinion that so far from the inflow of foreign capital militating against the realization of their aspirations it would have just the opposite effect. We cannot do more than briefly touch upon the main points of this most interesting and informative address, but we may note that while Mr. FORBES in one part of the speech said he did not propose to occupy his time and attention in the unprofitable consideration and discussion of the future status of the islands, yet when addressing himself particularly to the Filipinos, towards the close of his address, he submitted that if it were the desire of the United States to prevent the Filipinos from becoming a progressive, happy and united people, strong in the accumulations of wealth and knowledge and capable of nationality, the Government would not be devoting its entire energies toward the accomplishment of those measures which make such a nationality possible. He complained that in some instances the Filipinos themselves had been the ones to impede and delay the fruition of these efforts, as for example in discouraging the universal adoption of a common language, by endeavouring to avert the opening of the markets of the United States to Philippine products and by discouraging the coming of capital, "thus impeding and delaying the arrival of that time when a national existence will be possible." In conclusion Mr. FORBES said the United States is strong, determined, fixed in her policy and not to be dissuaded or coerced. The development of the Philippine Islands will proceed along the lines originally set forth, strictly adhered to by each successive administration and by gradual processes in line of declared policy, and not by spasms or jerks. Such an assurance will be most gladly welcomed by the Filipino people if they realise how much the Islands have already benefitted by American effort, energy and capital.

The Formosan Government it is reported has decided to establish a wireless telegraph station on Fuki Promontory for the benefit of steamers plying in the neighbouring waters. The construction will be started before the close of this year.

THE CHINA NEWSPAPER PRESS.

(Daily Press, December 1st.)

The great part the Newspaper Press has played in all enlightened countries in the education of the people and in keeping governments themselves in due subjection to their duties seems to be duly appreciated by the Constitutional Reform Commission of China, and it is interesting to notice that the Commission has just issued instructions to the newly-established Provincial Assemblies that newspaper representatives shall be admitted to the meetings for the purpose of reporting the proceedings for the information of the general public. Great advantage would doubtless accrue from the general discussion of the projects which come before these Deliberative Assemblies, but it may astonish many of our readers to learn that very few of the provinces of China, even yet, are able to boast of a newspaper. Ten years ago there were not a score of daily newspapers in the whole Empire of China, and though we have seen in the Home papers from time to time references to the growth of the newspaper Press in China, the total number of daily and weekly Chinese newspapers still falls far short of a hundred, even when we include the fourteen published in Hongkong, whose circulation spreads beyond the confines of the Colony. The lack of a great and influential newspaper Press will militate against a rapid development of the reform movement in China, but we hope and believe that the inauguration of constitutional reform and the spread of education will speedily lead to the extension of the newspaper Press in China as it did in Japan. Journalism in Japan may be said to date from 1861, when a fortnightly sheet, printed in the Japanese language, first appeared. It was not until 1870 that the first daily newspaper made its appearance in Tokyo, and not until the 'Eighties—whence dates the rise of the democratic movement in Japan—that any considerable impetus was given to newspaper enterprise. To-day nearly two thousand newspapers and periodicals are published in Japan, and there is not a town of any size in the Empire that cannot boast of one or more. China in this respect is thirty or forty years behind Japan. Take, for example, our neighbouring province of Kwangtung. The whole province of thirty-two million souls depends for its journalism entirely on Canton, where ten newspapers are now published, and on the newspapers of Hongkong. Kiangsi, which has an estimated population of eight millions, possesses one solitary and very small newspaper. Many other provinces of China still have none whatever.

In view of these facts, it provokes a smile to read, as we do in one of the latest London papers, that the Chinese Ambassador, who presided at the annual dinner in aid of the News-vendors' charity, "could have devoted himself in his speech, had he liked, not to recommending the excellent charity over whose dinner he was presiding, but to dealing at large with the profession from which it takes its rise." We are told that "the Chinese started a paper in days when our only form of publication consisted in pinning the skin of a felon to a church door for the edification of the parish." That, of course, is gross exaggeration. The *Peking Gazette*, which is often alluded to as the oldest newspaper in the world, and was doubtless in the mind of the writer of the foregoing paragraph, was a newspaper in a very limited sense. It was, in fact, merely a Court circular, of which very few copies were actually printed, as there were no printing

presses in those days, and the process was a slow one. The ancient Chinese printer worked with two brushes, one to ink the engraved blocks, the other to take the impression by passing it over the paper when it had been laid on the block. Down to fifty years ago the *Peking Gazette* was known to the majority of its readers as a daily manuscript only, for the few printed copies that were produced were copied by scribes attached to the viceregal yamens in the provinces. As a matter of historical fact, the honour of producing the first Chinese newspaper for the expression of public sentiment or opinion and for recording events of general public interest, other than Court intelligence, belongs, we believe, to the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office, from which the *Chung Ngai San Po* was first issued in 1857 and has continued to issue ever since. The majority of the Chinese newspapers which have since come into existence owe little to Chinese initiative, but we may confidently anticipate in the coming years a great development of the newspaper Press in China as a natural consequence of the remarkable educational movement now in evidence throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the direct incentive given to journalism by the inauguration of constitutional government. A powerful newspaper Press is necessary to China's development, and it is a significant sign of the times that the authorities are prepared to freely welcome the widest publication of the proceedings of the Provincial Councils, which are displaying a reforming zeal that is as gratifying as it is surprising. But that is another story, on which we shall have something to say in another article.

THE DISMISSAL OF TUAN FANG.

(Daily Press December 2nd)

If any evidence were needed as to the utterly disorganised condition of Government in China since the decease of the late Emperor, it may be found in what we cannot refrain from calling the criminal dismissal of TUAN FANG from the Vice-royalty of the senior province. It is not, of course, that TUAN FANG so overtops all other statesmen in the land that his dismissal taken by itself would be an act deserving of reprobation; however much we might under ordinary circumstances regret his dismissal as an able and faithful official, the act could not be described as one of wrong-doing. What makes the dismissal of the Viceroy a matter out of the common course, and one importing danger to the State, is its object, and the manner in which it was brought about. As a fact the air of Peking is charged with intrigue of the most dangerous kind; more so, indeed, than during the worst period of the late Empress Regent's control. While the Dowager Tsi Hi was alive her commanding force of character spread so much awe through official ranks, and the danger of being detected was always so imminent, that a very present feeling of personal fear kept within bounds the practice of intrigue, itself one of the very worst features of Chinese political life. The withdrawal of the strong hand has been followed by a recrudescence of the old evil, only in the aggravated form that temporary suppression is apt to engender. Great hopes were entertained on the accession to power of the new Regent that some alleviation would be noticed of the worse evils with which the Empire is permeated: if any of the higher officers of the Court held this opinion, those hopes have long ere this yielded to the evidence of hard facts. Personally everyone must

form a high opinion of the present REGENT, as an amiable young ruler who places the good of the State far in advance of his own private pleasures. But this amiability may be carried to such an extreme as of itself to become a danger; and this we believe to be the present predicament. This weakness of initiative is especially marked in the failure of all the well-meant schemes for the reform of those abuses which are gnawing into the vitals of the Empire. This is exhibited strongly in the manner in which the recent Viceroy has been got rid of, and still more in the feeble manner in which the attempt has been made to cast the odium of a most disgraceful and disreputable transaction on to the shoulders of the present Dowager Empress YU LUNG. It is known to most of those intimate with the affairs of the Court that the present Dowager Empress, widow of the late Emperor KWANG HSU, is physically unequal to the strain that would be entailed by active participation in the work of administration. It is, therefore, in the last degree inadvisable that she should be tempted into sporadically interfering in affairs of State, and more especially in the choice of high officials; it is, therefore, extremely unlikely that the actual Regent should have invited her interposition. When, however, we come to look into the affair of the dismissal, the very first name that appears in connection with the pretended "charges" is that of a younger official bearing the very ominous name of LI. The name of LI bodes no good to the present administration, and the official who has put his name forward in connection with the present scandalous incident is a grandson of the LI (LI HUNG CHANG) who figured so largely as the subsidised betrayer of his country to Russia; and whose shuffling with the then Russian Minister to the Court of Peking was really instrumental in bringing on the Russo-Japanese war, which has practically resulted in the loss to China of her Manchurian provinces, over which she has to all intents and purposes lost the control. This chip of the old block who has assumed the lead in the intrigue that brought about the fall of H. E. TUAN FANG, is known as LI KEOCHI. Now, anyone who has had any experience of Chinese statecraft is quite aware that the inner reason for the supersession of any individual in high office is never put forward as the ostensible cause. We may, therefore, cease to wonder at the childishness that would dismiss an officer because he had a photograph taken, or because he supported a telephone wire on the branches of a tree, however sacred. The real causes are much deeper, and indicate serious danger for the Administration, if not for the Empire. TUAN FANG was known to be a man of culture and of thought. He had made himself liked and respected by both Chinese and foreigners with whom he had come in personal contact. In the discharge of his official duties his personal honour had never been called in question; and he had personally kept himself aloof from all the intrigues that are the standing disgrace of the present administration. To men of the school of the late LI HUNG CHANG such conduct is little short of criminal, as it would leave no scope for those peculiar arts by which LI, the prince of intriguers, came to be one of the richest men in the world. It need excite, then, but little wonder that all those who favoured the doctrine that office was made for man, and that the holder had the divine right of the enjoyment of all its possible perquisites, should to a man find themselves personally aggrieved by the promotion of a man whose career had hitherto been a protest against those doctrines.

TUAN FANG had been sent abroad on a roving commission to discover how it was that China, from being in the forefront of the nations, had fallen so miserably as to have become a byword for inefficiency and dishonour. It was his misfortune that in the quest he found in all the nations of Europe a sharp line drawn between public and private emoluments; and that office, instead of being a perquisite, was looked upon as a trust. He, moreover, found that those countries where this principle was carried out to its legitimate conclusion were of all the most powerful and respected, and the conclusion he had to draw was that the system that prevailed in China, to an extent unknown elsewhere, of treating the revenues attached to an office as the private property of the possessor, was really at the root of the present condition of decay which he felt in the very atmosphere he had daily to breathe. It is quite true that TUAN FANG has never been an innovator: constitutionally, he would have preferred that reform should have come from conviction of the people themselves, but here knowledge itself was a crime. He knew from personal experience that affairs were rotten, and he felt that in their remedy lay the only hope for his country. LU JUNGSIANG and the other leaders of the party of reaction knew this also, but their knowledge was centred in the loss of perquisites; this was a tangible issue, the condition and well-being of the Empire was a thing too remote for consideration. TUAN FANG, they had reason to suspect, was disposed to second the REGENT in his efforts towards financial reform; and so, disguise the fact as he would, was a real enemy to the cause. Such has been the reasoning of the reactionaries, and they readily saw that to be successful, action must be prompt. One of the outward visible signs of adherence to the Party has been the cult of the Dowager TSI HI; and the aim of LU and his adherents has been by all outward measures to emphasise the fact in her funeral ceremonies. This gave them the opportunity of at once expressing their admiration of her reactionary tendencies, and also of belittling the memory of the late Emperor; this has been the true "innardness" of the display at the fane of a woman, whom personally not one of the crowd who joined in the ceremonies either loved or respected. But it would not do to parade these opinions openly; public opinion had not yet been "educated" up to the point; and here was the dilemma. It was at this moment that one of the junior Censors came to the rescue. It was ominous that he bore the name, and was indeed a descendant, of the man who, above all others, is responsible for China's present degradation. China is not the only country where party ranks before patriotism, and he had come forward with a definite charge which the public conscience, carefully trained for the purpose, could ostentatiously accept. TUAN FANG had committed a breach of the principles of *Feng-shui*. In the Roman Empire in its most rotten days—as rotten, in fact, as China of to-day—a charge of impiety was ever the most effective means of getting rid of some public man whose superior virtue had cast an unpleasant shade over some popular vice; on LI KEOCHI's shoulders was cast the role of playing the ignominious part of public accuser. It is not necessary to pre-suppose that any individual in the plot cared one jot or tittle about the principles of *feng shui*, or whether the spirit of TSI HI were hurt or otherwise by TUAN FANG's crossing the route of the procession in his chair. TUAN FANG as a possible reformer, and as a friend of the REGENT, had already been condemned by the Party; any stick will do well enough

to beat a dog. The dog has already been condemned without a hearing; that is no matter, he has to be beaten, and the choice of weapons is perfectly immaterial.

Such is the present position of the Regency in Peking; the regency of Prince CHUN stands on the same pinnacle of instability as the royalty of King MANUEL. What insurance association would care to accept the risk of either?

THE LORDS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

(Daily Press, December 3rd).

Grave issues, we are told, are raised by the overwhelming vote by which the House of Lords has refused to pass the Budget, since it challenges an appeal to the country, not merely on the principles of the Budget, but "on the existence of the House of Lords and the Constitution." In the first place, in the words of Mr. BALFOUR, the rejection of the Budget means bringing "the whole of the executive machinery of the country to a standstill"; in the words of Mr. ASQUITH it means "financial and administrative chaos—profound and far-reaching, fraught with injustice to individuals and danger to the State, and carrying in its train consequences which he would be a bold man to forecast or foresee." "That way revolution lies," said Mr. ASQUITH in his speech at Birmingham a couple of months ago, "involving, as I venture to predict it will, issues far wider, far deeper, than the mere right of the House of Lords to meddle with finance." Mr. ASQUITH added that the Liberal Party were not only ready but anxious, not only anxious but eager, to take up the challenge. To-day's telegram tells us that the Premier, before going to the country, invites the House of Commons to declare that the action which the Upper House has taken is a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons. These are big words, and we think the Premier will find considerable difficulty in justifying them. The preamble of the Finance Bill embodying the Budget proposals reads as follows:—

Most Gracious Sovereign, —

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's public expenses, and making an addition to the public revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several duties herein-after mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, AND COMMONS, IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME.

Nothing more is necessary to clearly establish the fact that the House of Lords does not exist merely for the purpose of automatically registering the will of the House of Commons on financial questions; it clearly is entitled to denounce, and refuse its assent to, the financial as much as any other proposals the House of Commons may submit for its approval, and we are unable to perceive how in exercising the powers clearly given them in the preamble of the Finance Bill they have become guilty, in Mr. ASQUITH's words, of a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons.

Of this Finance Bill it may be said that no legislative proposal of the House of Commons has received so much attention

from the Upper House since Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule Bill. The average attendance of Peers in the House of Lords, we believe, is less than thirty, out of a full assembly of 616, consisting of 3 Princes of the Royal Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 23 Marquesses, 24 Earls, 40 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 334 Barons, and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish Representative Peers. The voting on Lord LANSDOWNE'S motion showed an attendance of 425—only 35 fewer than voted in the division on the Home Rule Bill. It is not improbable that the attendance on Monday night was even larger than when the Home Rule Bill was rejected, because, as we have learnt from the recent telegrams, many Peers intended to abstain from voting, including Lords ROSEBURY and CROMER and the whole body of Spiritual Peers, most of whom were doubtless present to hear the speeches on an occasion which may or may not mark an epoch in the constitutional history of the country. Though Radical orators will probably shout themselves very hoarse in the coming election, crying "Down with the House of Lords," we need not take too seriously Mr. ASQUITH'S prediction of a revolution. This kind of talk was indulged in when the Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill. Lord LANSDOWNE'S motion with regard to the Finance Bill contains no suggestion of a veto. It simply affirms the principle that the people rule. Therefore, if with no uncertain voice the country returns the present Government to power with a mandate to insist on the enactment of the financial arrangements to which they stand committed, that will settle the matter. The House of Lords is not likely to challenge the supremacy of the will of the people. They have so far merely asserted their belief that the weight of opinion in the country is opposed to the Budget proposals. If the verdict of the country proves this judgment to be woefully wrong, then the hostility of the new House of Commons to the Upper Chamber would doubtless be manifested in proposals for the amendment of the constitution of that body. Mr. ASQUITH has not yet ventured to indicate that he is prepared to adopt the view of the Socialist wing of his party, that the liberties of the people can only be secured by the total abolition of the House of Lords, and we doubt if the bulk of the party is likely to go to such a length. Some reform of the constitution of the Chamber has been advocated by many of the most distinguished members of the House of Peers, and that is as far as the Government could safely dare to go. If the refusal to pass the Budget entails any danger of revolution—as Mr. ASQUITH has asserted—that danger is only likely to arise if and when a majority of the House of Commons can be persuaded to decree the abolition of the Second Chamber. We decline to believe that there is any likelihood of this yet.

THE CANTON SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

(Daily Press, December 4th.)

The Self-Government Society of Canton is still actively engaged in fomenting trouble. Its latest effort takes the form of an endeavour to nobble the Provincial Council of Kwangtung which is asked by this mischievous society to consider as a matter of urgent public importance, whether foreigners should be allowed to shoot birds on Sundays! It is not that the inauguration of the new measure of local self-government has revealed the Chinese

masses to be Sabbatarians at heart. Sunday happens to be the day when little shooting parties of foreigners are to be seen in the country districts round about the Canton delta, and the suggestion that they should be suppressed has been made to the Provincial Council and also, we believe, to the Imperial Government by this notoriously anti-foreign Self-Government Society of Canton. The agitation was primarily aimed at the Portuguese of Macao, the Self-Government Society finding it useful as a device for sustaining among the ignorant masses a hostile feeling against Portugal while futile efforts were being made to delimitate the boundaries of the Colony of Macao. Probably the people of Heungshan have been familiar with shooting parties for upwards of three centuries, and saw no cause in them for alarm until the Self-Government Society recently, looking through a powerful magnifying glass, discovered that they were hostile foreign armies. Apart altogether from the supremely ridiculous nature of the agitation, the Council by complying with the behests of the Society would be bringing itself into disrepute by a flagrant disregard of the instructions of the Constitutional Reform Commissioners which were expressly designed to prevent these Assemblies meddling with affairs bearing on the foreign relations of China and usurping the functions of the Imperial Government. The Council has questions of far more importance on hand. We do not observe that any progress has been made yet with the questions which properly come within the province of the Council. When the Assembly was formed proposals were laid before it dealing with (1) the prohibition of gambling; (2) the reform of the police system; (3) the reform of the prisons; (4) elementary and technical education; and (5) changes in the fiscal system aiming at the abolition of the *Sin Hau Kuei*, and making the Provincial Treasurer alone responsible for the collection and custody of the revenues. Some of these measures were suggested by the Government and others by private members. It is specially interesting to Hongkong to learn that a member of the Council has recently brought forward a motion dealing with the debased subsidiary coinage of the Canton mint. His proposal is that all the 10-cent coins should be called in and reminted of equal intrinsic value with the Hongkong ten cent coin. Our inquiries go to show that the Hongkong ten-cent coin is far more popular in Canton than the coin of the Chinese mint, because these small coins are weighed rather than counted when paid away in large quantities, and it is therefore to the advantage of the payer that his collections should be in the heavier coin. We have heard it stated, indeed, that Hongkong coin is probably represented by as much as eighty per cent. of the ten-cent coins circulating in Canton. If this is approximately correct, the statement has an interesting bearing on the vexed question as to what amount of Hongkong subsidiary coin would be likely to return to the Colony in the event of the Government deciding to call it in, with the object of issuing a new and distinctive coinage. So long as the coins issued from the Canton mint are of smaller intrinsic value, there would seem to be little likelihood of the Colony being flooded with its own coinage. But this is a degression. It will be interesting to learn how the proposal now before the Provincial Council at Canton is finally dealt with, though at the present rate at which the Council is progressing with its business we may have to wait a very long time for the decision. We have seen the business pro-

grammes of several of the Provincial Councils, and it is worthy of note that in nearly every one of them mention is made of proposals dealing with debased coinage. Another matter common to nearly every one is educational reform. Some of the programmes include proposals aiming at a uniform system of weights and measures; the reform of land registration; taxation reform; the improvement of rivers and water courses, and similar subjects. Where the Councils give their serious attention to questions of this character they are likely to justify their existence, but when they fritter away their energies in exciting international jealousies, as the mischievous clique misnamed the Self-Government Society bid the Canton Assembly to do, they will do far more harm than good. It would be to the advantage of all concerned if His Excellency the Viceroy directed the Council's attention to the instructions issued for their guidance and so prevent the Assembly becoming an object of ridicule when it might indeed become a great power for good in the province.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

I wonder if Kipling would have revised his famous utterance on the subject of muddled oafs and flannelled fools had he been in Hongkong during interport cricket week. The "muddled oafs" were certainly not as apparent as in some English crowds—there was only one spectator who called attention to himself, and he was a visitor who had probably been looking on the wine when it was red—and as for the "flannelled fools," he would be a brave man, or rather a rash man, who would apply the term to any of the men on the field. They were all keen commercial or professional men, and showed themselves as belonging to that type beloved of the good amateur sport who knows how to "play the game."

If anything were needed to illustrate the sporting instincts of the community, it was supplied by the large numbers which daily found their way to the Cricket Ground. All classes were represented, from His Excellency the Governor down to the schoolboy and the open-eyed wondering Chinese "kid." At the same time, it occurred to one that there must have been quite a number of assistants dodging work, showing that human nature is much the same in Hongkong as in England.

Hongkong emerges as champions of the interport triangular contest and Shanghai takes the wooden spoon.

Talking of cricket reminds me of the paragraph I read the other day anent ladies in cricket clubs. Down in Penang a proposition was submitted at the annual meeting of the Cricket Club that ladies be allowed the full use of the upper floor of the Club with the exception of the men's card-room and the Secretary's room, and the resolution was opposed by one gentleman on the ground that the Club was a refuge from domesticity. Married men with worrying spouses or teething babies will naturally sympathise with this argument, but it seems as if the days when men can isolate themselves in their clubs are departing. Occasionally ladies are admitted on sufferance to certain hitherto exclusively masculine resorts, but Americans are showing the way by taking their wives nightly to their clubs and seeking amusement jointly, instead of the husband pursuing his selfish inclinations. It is interesting to note that the resolution to admit ladies to the Penang Cricket Club was carried, and we now expect the members of that institution to be the most refined in the East.

In view of St. Andrew's Day, when Scotsmen meet to tell each other and their favoured guests that they are the salt of the earth, local Scots will probably thank me for calling attention to the first annual report of the Carnegie Hero Fund, which shows that the average number of

heroes to the acre in Scotland is nearly twice what it is in England, four times what it is in Ireland, and three times what it is in Wales: "Ladies and gentlemen, once more the old toast. Here's tae coorse's; wha's like us?"

There is one newspaper comment on this report which it grieved me to read. It was that noting the distribution of the nation's heroes. It pointed out that "heroes seem to shun the west coast of Ireland, and Cornwall and Devon, and all the southern English counties are quite unheroic." Dear me, how sad! What have the men of the "delectable duchy" or "glorious Devon" to say to this charge? Probably the chairman of the local Devonian Society can throw some light on the subject when they discuss Devon and cider and other things at their annual dinner. It may be that Devon's loss of heroes is Hongkong's gain!

Thursday's pageant at the unveiling of the statues and the naval review were most inspiring spectacles, and amply compensated for the loss this year of the usual picturesque display at the Happy Valley. By the bye, what is the nomenclature of that Square which was the scene of Thursday's function? Apparently it has not yet been officially named, and both names, Royal Square and Statue Square, are used indiscriminately. Wouldn't it be as well to settle the point at once?

Mr. Shelton Hooper has a rare nose for irregularities. He made public a most extraordinary situation on Tuesday when he informed the Board that the monument, application for permission to erect which was before the meeting, had already been erected. No wonder that the members of the Board complain that they are not being treated properly.

Our new knight prefers to be known as Sir Henry May and not as Sir Francis.

American visitors make queer mistakes in Hongkong. On Thursday two of them wandered into Government House during the ball preparations and wanted to know where the tea was being given. Their mistake was not so bad as another couple who were under the impression that the Governor's residence was a museum and wished to know where the animals were.

How like Lord Kitchener to return to Hongkong unannounced on Friday and to busy himself in a comparatively unobtrusive manner by looking at Chinese porcelain.

A newly married Captain and his wife, of Bangkok, who were recently taking their honeymoon trip in the Captain's steam lighter had the good fortune to save a dozen Chinese lives, and a Bangkok paper remarks:—"Were the old Chinese idea to hold good, i.e. that if you save a person from drowning you have to provide for him for the rest of his natural life Capt. Grosslohmann and his wife would start their married life with rather a bigger family to provide for than even their worst enemy could wish them." What authority I wonder, really exists for the idea that if a Chinaman saves a person from drowning he has to provide for him for the rest of his natural life? I believe it never did have any foundation in fact.

RODERICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG.

The appointment of Mr. E. S. Lindsey, as chief resident engineer of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, is gazetted.

On Saturday evening another of the much-appreciated series of dances at Kingsclere was held. There was a large attendance, and the evening was greatly enjoyed.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance:—Ordinance No. 8 of 1909, entitled—An Ordinance to amend The Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1907.

Captain Corbett, of the 13th Rajputs, informs the police that whilst bivouacking near Taipo on the 28th and 29th November he lost a silver hunting watch and a stop watch. He offers a reward of \$5 for their recovery.

Mr. A. Jenkyns, master of the s.s. *Tai Wan*, has reported to the police that on Tuesday afternoon he gave a basket containing clothing to the value of \$50 to a sampan man to take on board ship, but he never did so.

H. E. Kao Erh Chien, the Chinese Imperial Delimitation Commissioner, has donated \$10 to the Chinese Orphans of the Italian Convent. We have been requested by the Lady Superior to express her public acknowledgement of so generous a donation.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Willem Kien, manager of Holland-China Trading Company, Hongkong, and Miss Elizabeth Eleanor, Penney, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Penney, Hongkong.

The Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul beg to acknowledge the following cash donations:—

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., ... \$50
Anonymous ... 20

Two Chinese were at the Magistracy on Dec. 3rd convicted of having incited a bulldog to attack a small boy, whose arm was badly bitten. Mr. Wood ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of \$25 and \$2 compensation and the second to pay a fine of \$10 and \$2 compensation.

A fire which practically wiped out the village occurred at Cheong Sha Wan on Thursday night. Two large houses and 16 huts were consumed and over 100 pigs were roasted. The Fire Brigade under Captain Lyons were in attendance and extinguished the flames after considerable destruction had been done.

A theft from a marriage boat at Causeway Bay has been reported to the police. This type of craft has an enclosed superstructure and is used for marriage celebrations among the boat people, being licensed for that purpose. On Wednesday a woman who was sleeping in such a boat was deprived of her gold hair press valued at \$50, and another woman had a hair-pin valued at \$12 stolen.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener returned to the Colony from Shanghai by the P. and O. mail steamer *Assaye* on Nov. 26. His Lordship, after calling on His Excellency the Governor, proceeded to Headquarters House, where he was the guest of His Excellency Major-General Broadwood. The distinguished visitor left by the English mail steamer en route for Australia, where he is to advise the Commonwealth Government on a scheme of defence.

An exemplary sentence was imposed by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy on Dec. 1st on a man, against whom there were two previous convictions and who cannot be banished, as he claims to be Hongkong born, for having been found guilty of snatching a gold carpick from the head of a Chinese woman. He was caught in the act and arrested by a district watchman. His punishment was twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and to receive twelve strokes with the birch.

The concert which the Cameron Highlanders gave in the Volunteer Drill Hall has been the means of raising a goodly sum for the Renovation Scheme of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home. The Drill Hall was lent rent free, and the concert being in aid of a Soldiers' Institution, the Camerons were generous enough to refuse anything in the way of "expenses." When the expenses of hiring chairs, advertising and refreshments for the Band are deducted there will be \$350 for the Renovation Fund. The Rev. J. A. A. Baker desires to express his thanks to all who in any way helped to make the concert a success.

A series of theatrical performances are being given nightly at present in the Taiping Theatre, Des Voeux Road West, on behalf of the Hongkong University Fund. Already tickets to the value of \$10,000 have been sold, and as there are three more days and nights to run the committee hope to hand more than \$10,000 over to the fund. On Wednesday night H. E. the Governor, H. E. the General Officer Commanding and party attended the performance, and last night the Hon. Mr. Brewin and Mrs. Brewin, accompanied by a party, were present, and on Thursday Sir Henry May and Lady May attended the performance.

A native who was found guilty of returning from banishment by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Nov. 29 was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Mr. A. R. Tucker, residing at the Y.M.C.A., informs the police that on Monday night a lady lost a gold chain necklace inlaid with pearls, valued at \$155, either on the way to the City Hall or on the way to Kowloon.

For returning from banishment a Chinese was sentenced at the Magistracy on Dec. 1st to one year's imprisonment and four hours' stocks. His excuse was that he was on his way to Singapore.

Wednesday, the 1st inst. was the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. All the warships in port, British and foreign, dressed ship in honour of the occasion, and a royal salute was fired at noon.

Six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence meted out to two Chinese by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Nov. 26, the defendants being convicted of disobeying banishment orders.

Seven men charged with being connected with the attack on one of the employees at the Cotton Mill at East Point on Tuesday were brought before the Magistrate on Dec. 3, but were remanded as the victim is in a dying condition.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace took place at the Magistracy on Dec. 3. Mr. J. R. Wood presided and there were present Captain Lyons, Messrs. R. A. Craig and G. A. Woodcock. An application was submitted from Alexandre Kotas for an adjunct licence for premises at 37, Queen's Road Central, and after it had been considered in private the Press were informed that it had been refused.

Mr. A. Fong, the well-known photographer, sends us a photograph of the picturesque ceremony in Statue Square on the occasion of the unveiling of the statues last week. It was a ceremony which will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. No photograph could adequately represent the scene, but Mr. A. Fong has certainly obtained the best possible results with his camera, and many will doubtless be glad to procure so interesting a memento of the occasion.

Mr. J. Illott, who has been chief timekeeper of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway since the inception of the line, was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Hongkong Hotel last night, his comrades and co-workers on the railway assembling to wish him *bon voyage* and future prosperity. Mr. Illott has proved himself a valued railway servant, and while satisfactorily fulfilling the work which fell to his lot, he has gained the esteem of all parties and classes engaged on the railway. Not only has he been the recipient of handsome presents from his countrymen on the line, but even the Indians employed on the railway have contributed towards a souvenir which they presented as a token of respect and esteem to the departing timekeeper.

DEATHS OF OLD HONGKONG RESIDENTS.

Many in Hongkong, especially among the seafaring community, will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Henry John Smith, who for upwards of 37 years has been connected with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., latterly as manager of the Cosmopolitan Dock. He was 68 years of age, and had been ailing for some time past. Mr. Smith died in the Peak Hospital after a long and painful illness.

Another old Hongkong resident passed away on Dec. 3 at the Peak Hospital in the person of Mr. Andrew Charles More, chief clerk in the China Sugar Refining Company, Limited, in which company he had been engaged for many years. Death was due to dysentery. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Friday at the Happy Valley. He is survived by a wife and two children who are at home at present and with whom great sympathy is felt. Deceased came to the colony in a sailing ship in the year 1877, when he was 18 years of age, and was therefore a resident of 32 years standing.

JUBILEE OF THE GERMAN CLUB, HONGKONG.

On the 27th ult. the German community of Hongkong celebrated the jubilee anniversary of the establishment of the Club Germania. H.E. the Governor, the members of the Hongkong Club, and others had been invited to the "At Home" in the morning, when the occasion was honoured by a toast. The interior of the Club premises had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with greenery and flowers. On the façade of the building a huge "50" had been placed, and a new flag with a similar legend was hoisted on the flagstaff. Several German merchant steamers were in port and these dressed ship in honour of the occasion.

Punctually at eleven o'clock, the Band of the Buffs struck up the British National Anthem by way of greeting the arrival of H. E. the Governor, who was attended by Captain Mitchell Aylor, A.D.C., and Captain Simson, private secretary. His Excellency was received by the committee of the Club and escorted to the spacious dining-room, where a large gathering had already assembled. In the unavoidable absence through indisposition of Mr. G. Binder, the President of the Club, the leading rôle in the day's proceedings devolved upon Mr. A. Becker, the members of the Committee supporting him being Messrs O. Wagner, T. Emil Meyer, L. Ortlepp, O. Meyer, H. Warnloh, C. M. Meyer and G. P. Lammert. Mr. E. Niedhardt, the oldest member of the Club, was also associated with the Committee who received His Excellency.

Among the guests were Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., and several of the Consuls. Commodore Lyon was prevented from attending at the last moment, but was represented by his Secretary, Lieut. Blanchflower, Mr. H. P. White, Chairman of the Hongkong Club and many members of that institution were present.

The proceedings having opened with the loyal toasts, Mr. Becker, speaking in German, sketched the history of the Club. He said that on the 28th November, 1859, German residents who had established themselves in this distant British Colony, so far away from the Fatherland, decided on the formation of a Club in which they might feel themselves at home. The Club was started in a small way, at a time when the commerce of the Colony was in its infancy, and the German merchants had to battle against unfavourable trade conditions and an unhealthy climate. But energy and fortitude overcame these initial difficulties. The Club opened in a small house at Wanchai, but grew with the trade of the Colony, and after twelve years the small building was vacated for more commodious premises in Wyndham Street, which the growing membership list necessitated. In these premises the Club existed for about thirty years, and there many happy hours were spent, and many festivities celebrated. German trade and shipping continued to grow and with them the German community and German interests. Consequently the membership roll and the financial stability of the Club Germania increased, and the premises in Wyndham Street lacked the necessary accommodation. Members then decided that it was desirable to have a Club House of their own, instead of renting a building, and thus came about the erection of the present Club-house, which was a work of considerable labour and heavy financial calls on members' purses. But their object was accomplished, and he thought they could be justly proud of their success. All Club members were proud of their present building, and they trusted that the Club Germania would continue to flourish. In concluding, Herr Becker, speaking in English, said:—Gentlemen,—I cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking His Excellency the Governor and our other guests for having given us the honour and pleasure of their presence to-day at the celebration of our 50th anniversary. The members of the Club Germania have always been glad to welcome their English friends in their premises, and we trust that the friendship and good feeling hitherto existing will continue in future. Members of the Club Germania, I

ask you to drink to the health of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, and our other British guests.

The toast was received with hearty cheers.

His EXCELLENCY in acknowledging the compliment said:—Herr Becker and Gentlemen,—I wish success to the Club and I congratulate you most heartily on the attainment of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this Club. I understand that since 1902 you have been housed in this fine building which I have the pleasure of visiting for the first time to-day, and I hope it will not be the last. (Applause.) I understand a speech is not required of me to-day. At any rate, I have not the voice to make one in any circumstance. I wish to associate myself with Herr Becker in the hope that the good relations and friendly rivalry which have existed between the Germans and the British will continue to exist and that those feelings will ever promote the Colony of which we are the joint citizens. I wish success to the German Club. (Applause.)

A group photograph, with H.E. the Governor and Herr Becker as the central figures, was subsequently taken in front of the main entrance.

Many congratulatory telegrams were received not only from German Clubs in the East—Tsingtau, Shanghai, and Kobe—but two from Hamburg. One came from the German China Association, a translation of which runs:—"On the occasion of the 50th anniversary celebrations, the members of this Association send friendly greetings and heartiest congratulations and wish the Club continued prosperity and perpetual permanence. A memento will follow from Old Friends of the Club." The other, which gave simply, "Heartiest Greetings," was signed by the following well-known Hongkong names:—Friesland, Goosmann, Haupt, Heyde, Panzen, Katz, Lauts, Marchfeld, Melchers, Michaelsen, Rogge, Schellhass, Schomburg."

The celebrations were continued on Sunday by a picnic, for which the commodious river steamer *Heungshan* had been specially chartered.

LICENSING OF PUBLIC HOUSES IN HONGKONG.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

The following memorandum on the licensing of public houses in Hongkong was yesterday laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor:—

In 1904 Government took into consideration a suggestion for improving the Public Houses of the Colony in introducing the Gothenburg System.

In March, 1905, a Committee was appointed by Sir M. Nathan to consider the feasibility of forming a syndicate to establish, as an experiment, one Public House on this system.

The system is briefly that public house licences should be transferred to a company, the shareholders in which should derive no profit from the sale of intoxicating liquors beyond a fixed percentage on the capital invested, while the actual managers of the public houses should be salaried persons having no share in the profit on the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Committee set out the object of the suggested syndicate and the manner in which the Public House should be managed by it as follows:—
"It is proposed to form a Company to institute a Public House in Victoria which shall be managed on the principles adopted by the recently established Public House Trust Associations in England.

The object is to promote the higher temperance by the conversion of the public house from a drinking bar into a house of refreshment for the supply of wholesome food and non-alcoholic liquors as well as of beer and spirits.

The leading principle will be the elimination of the element of personal profit from the sale of alcoholic liquors. Accordingly the dividend payable on the capital subscribed will be limited to 8 per cent. per annum. Shareholders will thus have a limited monetary interest in the trade. All surplus profits will be applied to furthering the object of the Company by extending its sphere of action.

It is proposed to begin with one house only. It will be conducted as a refreshment house

rather than as a mere drinking bar; food as well as non-intoxicating drinks, including tea, coffee and cocoa, will be as readily served to customers as beer or spirits; and the food and drink supplied will be of the best quality obtainable.

The Manager will be paid a fixed salary. He will have no interest whatever in the profits arising from the sale of intoxicants, and will in consequence be under no inducement to push this part of the trade. On the other hand, he will be encouraged to promote the sale of food and non-intoxicants."

Under date of the 20th April, 1905, they reported as follows:—

"We submit an estimate* of the working for first year of a public house on the Gothenburg system.

The estimate of receipts may perhaps be somewhat low: on the other hand, the expenditure will certainly not be less. The estimate is based on information of the working expenses of certain public houses in the Colony, and it must be remembered that when a man is working for himself he will manage more economically than when he is working as the paid servant of another.

We have, therefore, been forced to the conclusion that, without support in subscriptions and donations from the public, and in competition with ordinary public houses, the Gothenburg house would not pay.

We have, therefore, to suggest the alternative methods set out in the enclosure hereto by which Government might improve the Public Houses in the Colony.

Of the three suggestions we favour the first with the addition of (a), (b) and (c) in suggestion No. 3 inserting words "or approved" between the words "from" and "Government" in (a).

(Signed) F. H. MAY.

" C. P. CHATER.

" EDWARD OSBORNE.

Enclosure.

ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING PUBLIC HOUSES IN HONGKONG.

1—(a.) Let Government take over the licensing of public houses and give notice to the present Licensees of Public Houses that after three years from next licensing date it will not renew the existing licences.

(b.) Let it then reduce the number of licences to 10 (which gives about 1 for every 1,000 of the white population, including the Garrison), and issue these 10 to a Company to run the houses on the Gothenburg system; or

2. Let the Government only license a certain limited number of first-class houses at an increased fee for the sale of beer, wines and spirits as at present; and license another set at lower fees for the retail sale of beer only.

Let it at the same time alter a Grocer's Licence so that sales may be limited to 3 bottles (instead of to 1 as at present); or

3. Let Government take over the licensing of all houses in place of having it in the hands of the Justices and reduce the number of public houses, and at the same time impose new conditions on the remaining ones, e.g.:—

(a.) All liquor to be procured from Government;

(b.) Premises to be passed fit for use as a public house by Director of Public Works and Medical Officer of Health;

(c.) Licensees to be liable to immediate cancellation if drunkenness permitted on the premises.

* Not printed.

THE ARBITRATION BOARD.

The Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor to determine the amount of compensation to be paid for the Government resumption of Kowloon Inland Lots 442 and 618 held a formal sitting at the Supreme Court on Friday. His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz presided, and the Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones and Mr. R. G. Shewan were also present.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) appeared for the China Commercial Co., the owners of the lots in question.

The next sitting of the Board was fixed for January 5th.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

26th November.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Shameen was yesterday *en fete* because of the King's Birthday celebrations. The whole foreign settlement appeared to observe the day as a public holiday and the weather was perfect. The British Consulate was, of course, the centre of attraction, but all the gardens on the British Concession and the football field were profusely decorated with flags and lanterns. In the river were anchored the "Clio," "Virago" and "Janus" from His Majesty's Fleet serving on the China Station, and these vessels were dressed in bunting for the occasion. The German and French gunboats in the river were also decorated, as was also a Chinese revenue steamer. The river boats were also made very gay for the occasion. At about 11 a.m. Admiral Li, accompanied by several high Chinese officials, arrived in his fine motor yacht the "Tin On." This is a magnificent vessel of 100 horse-power and is fitted with two machine guns and a fine stand of small arms. The Shameen Guard was drawn up to receive them, and presented arms as the Admiral and suite entered the Consulate, to call on Mr. Jamieson, H. B. M.'s Consul-General. The Viceroy did not call. Outside the Consulate was the band of the 13th Rajputs, and the fine appearance of the Indians was admired by all. The playing of this band is a revelation of what the Oriental can do in the way of music, and Bandmaster Coke deserves all praise and congratulation for the remarkably good playing of his band. As soon as the Chinese officials had made their call the foreign residents proceeded to pay their respects at the Consulate. The various Consuls in their uniforms and the naval officers from the foreign gunboats were the cynosure of all eyes. A high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church was also among those who called. As twelve o'clock sounded there was a grand salute from the warships in the river, and the band played the opening bars of "God save the King." The official ceremonies then concluded. Shameen was a veritable Babel on a small scale yesterday, and English, German, French, Swiss, Portuguese, Italians, Japanese and Chinese, as well as representatives of more than one Indian race, were among the crowd. The afternoon was taken up with sports, which gave great pleasure to all who witnessed them. Perhaps the most relished of all the items was a pillow fight, while the antics of a couple of clowns amused the native spectators immediately. Later in the evening there were concerts, which were well attended and much appreciated, and there is no doubt that most of the residents of Shameen had a really fine time.

CAPTURE OF BANDITS.

The officer in charge of certain districts on the Kwong Sai border recently marched through these places with a strong body of troops to restore order which had been lost through various rumours of a French invasion of Kwong Sai. While on the march and passing through a place called Tak Hing an informer notified the officer that a notorious bandit was living in a cave in the locality with a company of desperadoes. The officer at once headed a detachment of troops to go to the place, and after a fierce fight the robber chief with five of his followers were captured. In the cave were found a number of women whom the robbers had captured from various villages. These were set free and a trial was at once held of the bandits. As these confessed their crimes they were beheaded without further delay. This procedure is in accordance with a newly established rule. The Viceroy was notified of this affair and the company then resumed its march.

POLICE.

Owing to the lax discipline existing in various police stations the Taotai of Consular territory recently issued orders that no officer or constable was to leave the station without leave; such leave having been obtained, he was to notify the man in charge of the station where he was going and where he could be found in case of an emergency. Not having much faith in his subordinates, it is reported that the Taotai disguised himself, and during the third and fourth watches of two consecutive

nights visited several police stations and took particular note of those who had disobeyed his orders.

CONFUCIAN SOCIETY.

In Canton, Hongkong, and Macao great efforts are being made by prominent Chinese to found a Confucian Society, having as its object the establishment of the cult of Confucius over the whole of China instead of the present degrading system of worship in vogue. While this movement has met with a ready response in the places above mentioned, and while large subscriptions have been received, the movement has made but little progress in the villages. It must, therefore, be gratifying to the promoters of the scheme to hear that an important village in the Pun Yü district has held a meeting relative to this subject and has agreed to fall in line with what is being done in Canton and other places.

OPIUM.

While very active measures are being taken to restrict the sale of opium in the City the anti-opium laws do not seem to have much force in the outlying districts. In fact it is reported that the opium trade is indeed very brisk in some villages, and in one place it is said that over 300 taels worth are retailed daily. The other day I was having a conversation with a confirmed opium smoker, when I hinted that he must now have some difficulty in procuring his favourite drug. He smiled a superior smile and said that any amount could be obtained even in the city, if one had sufficient money with which to grease the palms of certain officials! Thus it is that even the wisest measures of the Government are frustrated by those entrusted to carry them out.

2nd December.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS OFFICIAL.

The following is an instance of the kind of men who find their way into the employ of the Provincial Government. Some weeks ago a young police officer named Lo was shot while endeavouring to arrest several robbers. The government was petitioned on behalf of his family and a sum of \$300 was granted as compensation. This sum was handed to an official who received orders to hand it over to the deceased's elder brother. The official, having received the money, refused to part with it in spite of the fact that the rightful owner made many applications. The brother then petitioned the magistrate, and after a long enquiry the avaricious official was told that he would have to pay over the money or be punished. The money, up to the time of writing, still remains unpaid, and the official still enjoys his position.

NEW COLLEGE.

A new college, called "Chun Ku," has recently been opened for the study of ancient learning. The Warden observed with much sorrow that the number of students was not nearly so great as was expected. He has referred the matter to the Education Commissioner, asking him to appoint as students of the College a hundred of those candidates who were lately unsuccessful in obtaining the second literary degree. The Commissioner has sent a letter to these men urging them to register their names as students.

CONFUCIAN SOCIETY.

The Society for the Promulgation of Confucian Doctrine is making great strides in the district. At Fatshan the townfolk have just formed a branch association, and lectures are to be held weekly to explain the teachings of the Wise Man. A temple, to be situated in the midst of a garden, is also to be erected, and the public are to be invited to make obeisance to the tablets of Confucius which the temple will contain and then enjoy themselves in the garden. The Society is also intending to bury itself in educational matters, and large numbers of persons have given or promised donations in aid of the work.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

The Self-Government Society seems determined not to let the question rest as to whether the foreigner shall or shall not shoot birds on Sundays. The Society is now bombarding the Deliberative Council with appeals to take the matter up, in order, it is stated, to prevent trouble being caused in the future. One would imagine that, considering the grave questions the

Deliberative Council have to discuss and the real evils and abuses that are crying aloud for reform, the Self-Government Society might confine its attentions to matters of greater importance.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Many cases of highway robbery have occurred near Tai Sha T'an lately, and the new Bund appears to be a happy hunting-ground for persons of the light-fingered persuasion. Yesterday there was a great commotion near the Tung Kwan Theatre; whistles were blowing violently and a number of police were chasing a man who had been caught in the act of picking a pocket. The rascal dodged in and out of the foot passengers very cleverly, and at last thinking he was secure got into a sampan and endeavoured to cross to Honam. However, he was caught and taken off to the nearest station. These scenes, which are of common occurrence, often illustrate the brutality and callousness which seems inherent in the Chinese nature. A few days ago, while walking on the Bund, I observed a great crowd and went to see what it was. In the midst was a poor half-starved wretch who looked at the point of death. One ferocious looking man was holding him fast by the queue, while at least a dozen men near him were kicking and scuffling the man without mercy. He had stolen a garment, if the filthy rag I saw can be designated by such a name, and everybody in the vicinity seemed anxious to register a kick at the poor wretch. After beating him for several minutes a constable leisurely appeared and there was a long argument as to the unfortunate man's crime. At length the officer calmly settled the matter by hauling on the poor fellow's queue by main force and kicking him in the middle of the back to make him get up. When he did get up he presented an appearance better imagined than described, and in spite of the fact that he could hardly walk he was forced along the road to the police station. These petty thefts from the person would not be so prevalent if the police force were a body of men deserving of the name. The average Canton policeman is a sight for the gods. On most occasions he strolls leisurely up and down the road smoking a native cigarette. His uniform usually fits where it touches, and sometimes he has boots and sometimes he has none. The Canton policeman loves to be located near a fruit-stall, but whether he pays for the fruit he consumes is a doubtful matter. If a row occurs he strolls up and enters into a lengthy argument as to the pros and cons of the case, and when he takes a man to the station he usually grabs him by the queue and uses all the force he can conveniently put out without dislocating the culprit's cervical vertebrae. At Billingsgate oratory our worthy guardians excel, and with that their attainments reach a limit. What a shock it would be to some of the police authorities here if they could only go to London or any other of the great British towns and then compare our force with their own!

RESULTS OF A FIRE.

Some months ago a fire occurred on a lighter loaded with tins of kerosene. The flaming vessel did damage to property belonging to the French, and an inquiry was held. The Nam Hoi Magistrate ruled that the cause of the fire was lack of care on the part of the man in charge of the lighter, and compensation was ordered to be paid for the damaged property. The Kerosene Oil Guild have taken the matter up, however, and have come to the conclusion that the Magistrate's decision was unjust, and that he has acted in this way in order to please the foreigners. The Self-Government Society and the Chamber of Commerce have been requested to take the matter up, and get the judgment reversed if possible.

QUEER JUSTICE

Some time ago a man named So was charged with a certain crime and condemned to serve a term of several years' imprisonment. The authorities have again been looking into the case and have discovered that there is no proof of the man having committed the crime. He has, therefore, been discharged from prison, but sent back to his native village, there to be kept under the strict control of the local officer. He has been told that if he leaves the village he will have to serve the whole of his formerly imposed sentence.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on Dec. 2nd in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B., A.D.C. (General Officer Commanding).

Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. F. A. HAZELAND (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. P. N. H. JONES (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT.

Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 52 to 54), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 18) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H. E. the Governor, laid on the table a memorandum on the Licensing of Public Houses in Hongkong.

BYELAWS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the approval of the Council to the byelaws under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903-09: (a) Depôts of Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats; (b) Cemetery Byelaws Nos. 6, 10 and 11; (c) Cemetery Byelaw No. 12. In doing so, he said:—The only alteration in the first Byelaw is an alteration of fees—rendered necessary by opening the Matakok depot. The only material alterations in the Cemetery Byelaws were Nos. 10 and 11, which were new and which explained themselves. Cemetery Byelaw No. 12 is the result of recent legislation in connection with the Cemetery for Christian religion.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS seconded, and the resolution was carried.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE RESOLUTION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I rise to move the resolution under section 3 (1) of the Liquors Ordinance, 1909. The duties on native wines and spirits, as set out in this resolution, have been arrived at after careful consideration, and with the advice on the subject of the senior unofficial member and his Chinese colleague, and I understand that these duties are acceptable to the Chinese persons engaged in the trade. The last paragraph of the resolution, sir, refers to an increased duty upon all spirits with the exception of arrack, spirits of wine, native wine and spirits, if they are overproof. This innovation, sir, is partly to protect the revenue, and partly to preclude undue preference to those engaged in the local trade of bottling spirits, as against those engaged in importing spirits in bottle.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—Is it contemplated that cases of whisky should be broken into and the whisky examined to see what proof it is?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I don't think, sir, that any extensive system of examination

of bottles imported will be necessary. It will be occasionally necessary to examine a sample of a consignment, but it is not considered that trade will be interfered with, or that an additional staff will be necessary to carry out the work.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I understand, sir, that overproof spirits are never imported from Europe, except in cask. It is not a question of opening cases.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—That is so.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That, I think, meets the objection raised by the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Spirits might be imported overproof in bottles.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That is so.

The resolution was as follows:—

Resolved that the duties on all native wines and spirits referred to in Section 3 of the said Ordinance be repealed and the duties following be substituted therefor:—

1. \$0.15 cents a gallon on the native liquors known as Liu Pun and Sheung Ching and on the following sweetened, prepared and medicated wines:—

No Mai Tsau, Hak No Mai, Mau Kan, Yuk Lau, Ning Mun Tsau, Tsing Mui, Muk Kwa, Sun Fung, Wu Tau, Shüt Li Tsau, Sam Kat, Lung San Tsau, Tei Kuk, Sam Pin, Tit Ta, Fung Shap and Wai Shang.

All such liquor shall contain not more than 25 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

2. \$0.20 cents a gallon on the native liquor known as Sam Ching, containing not more than 35 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

3. \$0.25 a gallon on the native liquor known as Fa Tsau and on the following sweetened, prepared or medicated wines:—

Ng Ka Pei, Mui Kwai Lo, Sz Kwok Kung, Fu Kwat Muk Fa, Yan Chan Lo, and Ko Leung Kon.

All such liquor shall contain not more than 45 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

4. \$0.35 a gallon on the native liquor known as Fan Tsau, if containing 50 per cent. or under of alcohol by weight with the addition of two cents for every one per centum between 50 per cent. and 55 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

5. \$0.50 cents a gallon with the addition of eight cents for every one per centum above 55 per cent. of alcohol by weight on any native liquor containing above 55 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

6. \$0.05 per gallon on all native liquor distilled in the New Territories, not including New Kowloon, for consumption in the said Territories.

Further resolved that on native wines and spirits declared or labelled as belonging to any of the above divisions the appropriate duty therein laid down shall be paid except that on any native liquor however declared or labelled found by the Government Analyst or such person as the Governor may from time to time appoint in that behalf to contain more alcohol than is permitted in the division to which it is declared or labelled as belonging, there shall be paid the appropriate duty of the division in which the amount of alcohol found has placed it; each division in such case shall represent native liquor of the limit of strength in alcohol therein stated and irrespective of any definition or description of such liquor, and on any native wines and spirits not declared or labelled as belonging to any division there shall be paid the duty appropriate to the division in which the amount of alcohol found by the Government Analyst or such person as the Governor may from time to time appoint on that behalf has placed it.

Further resolved that stills in the New Territories (not including New Kowloon) shall be prohibited from sending liquor produced in these stills to Hongkong or to New Kowloon: provided that any licensee of a distillery who desires to send such liquor to Hongkong or New Kowloon may be granted a permit to do so, upon payment of the duties charged in Hongkong or New Kowloon.

Further resolved that on intoxicating liquors, other than spirits of wine, arrack and native wines and spirits, imported into, distilled, made or prepared in the Colony above proof strength there shall be paid an additional duty of 4 cents for every degree above proof in the case of brandy, 3 cents for every degree above proof

in the case of whisky, and 2 cents for every degree above in the case of any other liquor.

UNSIGHTLY GOVERNMENT LAND.

Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART—I rise to move that "in the opinion of this Council immediate steps should be taken to abate the nuisance created by the condition of the plot of Government land between the new Law Courts and the Praya." Perhaps the best way to realise the nuisance referred to is to put oneself in the position of a stranger. Any observant and interested stranger landing on the Praya, opposite Queen Victoria's statue, and looking first to his right front and then to his left would mark a striking contrast. On his right he would note with pleasure a well-kept grass plot bordered with flowers and enclosed by a handsome railing. On his left he would see an unsightly conglomeration of ramshackle and tattered sheds, piles of rotting poles, odds and ends of old timbers, untidy heaps of granite chippings, weed-grown stacks of bricks; cook-houses—other outhouses—all the stagnant squalor which collects in a builder's yard. The fact that the tattered sheds are in the occupation of a certain Chinese contractor is advertised in large letters over the entrance to them, and the observant stranger, noticing this, might imagine that here was a flagrant case of private ownership in land resulting in public wrong. "Here," he might say, "is a case where it would obviously be right for the State to step in and to force the owner of this prominently situated plot either to put it to some less unseemly use or submit to a forced sale." He might contend, without going all the way with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no rights of private ownership should carry with them such an utter want of consideration for the proprieties of city government, and so imperfect a sense of the fitness of things, as to lease out for such a purpose land adjoining a public square. If the stranger, as well as being observant and interested, happened also to be distinguished, and had been met and taken charge of on landing by an emissary of the Government, say, by the Hon. the Director of Public Works, how could it be satisfactorily explained that these well-kept gardens were the outward and visible sign of public spirit, displayed by private citizens, and that the hideous spectacle of disorder lying to the left was created and maintained by the governing powers? The Government apologist, recalling certain answers to recent questions, would say that the nuisance was necessary to the work on the new Post Office, which building would be pointed out in the distance, possibly with pride, as one whose four storeys it had taken five years to raise. Passing along the Praya towards the Club the stranger would first note a squat bungalow. He would be told that it is a special drawing office for new Post Office plans, the building being now up. He would make a mental note that such an ugly structure ought never to have been erected in a prominent position on the sea front. Next his curiosity would be aroused by the sight of four lean and rusty iron chimneys sticking up at varying angles, one out of each of the four corners of a small enclosure immediately in rear of the ugly bungalow. He would look in and see that each of these chimneys rose out of a brick oven. He would see sand lying about and small stones in heaps. He would smell coal tar. He might even taste it. He would if we imagine him to have landed before notice of this resolution was given. Two simmering cauldrons stood out in the roadway smoking over the passer-by. Our stranger might have recognised the process of tarring macadam and wondered what this had to do with the work on the Post Office. It would have had to be explained that this macadam factory is the Public Works Department's separate contribution to the chaos, for which it cannot be claimed that it is covered by any sort of necessity whatever. I do not see how any apologist of the Government can even excuse it. I suppose it will be said that, as the Post Office contractor had already made an unsightly mess, there was no particular harm in making it worse. But surely the officials of the Public Works Department should restrain, not lead, disorder. They owe this duty to the public. To their immediate superiors they recognise a duty well enough. They would "re-

alise the impropriety of making a tar macadam factory opposite the entrance to Government House. Why, then, upon the threshold of the Colony? This is a glaring instance of that want of a proper sense of the fitness of things concerning which there is justifiable public complaint. The Praya opposite Royal Square is the city's front doorstep. It should be kept clean and swept clear. It is no more suitable for such purposes than is the front doorstep of a private house suitable for cooking the dinner. Walking on round that part of the plot enclosed by a palisade the stranger would wonder why the lessee is allowed to leave about, outside on the sidewalk, old cart wheels, and stone road-rollers, drain pipes and logs of wood. And from what he saw on turning to the right, he might reasonably suppose that not only was an industry in connection with road-making being carried on from the enclosure, but also the business of a laundry. He would have noticed dangling on bamboos above the weed-grown heaps of bricks, which top the palisade on the east, numbers of old coats and pants, and when he came round to the west, another assortment of similar rags flaunting behind the statue of His Majesty the King. If he had been with me one day recently he would have seen the crew of a junk, evidently mistaking the land on which the statue stands for waste land, using it as a place to spread and mend their sails. If he had been with me a day later, he would have seen the Monarch's effigy closely inverted, up to the steps of the pedestal, by ramparts of large iron pipes. Often he might have seen, since the beginning of the N.E. monsoon, smoke from the coal-tar factory pouring over it, or perhaps from the kitchen-chimneys in rear. The stranger might have questioned the propriety of erecting this statue until it could be treated with proper respect. He might ask—How did this state of matters begin? His cicerone might not be able to tell him. Only an old resident could give him an idea. Here I might come in. My recollection would be that the Public Works Department did not start the nuisance now complained of. They have only increased and intensified it of late years. Higher powers in the Government began it. I can't remember exact dates, but I recall the circumstances. I remember as one who can recall local events far longer than I care to realise. But one need not confess to having taken a continuous interest in this particular matter for more than a decade. Only then did the question arise—What is to be done with the plot of Government land between the site fixed for the new Law Courts and the Praya? In those days Hongkong was prosperous. She occupied a dominating position as a docking centre. She still held her own as a mart and distributing centre. We were all filled with pride and vain glory. And when we discussed the question of what ought to be done with the plot in question, some of us maintained that the Government should here erect a building to serve the purposes of a Town Hall, a noble granite building in the classic style, worthy of the most beautifully situated city in the King's Dominions. That dream will some day, I hope, come true, though it seems further off now than then. But even then, in the days of prosperity, we saw that it could not be realised until the new Law Courts and Post Office had been built and the claims of waterworks satisfied. And consequently it was hoped and expected that, in the meantime, the Government would clear and maintain as an open space the plot in question, as well as the 75 feet to the west of it. This last, the Government, filled with emulation by the example set on the other side of Queen Victoria's Statue, actually proposed to do, just eight years ago. But this Colony suffers from lack of continuity, the word which Lord Kitchener left as a legacy to the Indian Army. A new ruler—the plea of necessity alleged by a Director of Public Works, able as an engineer, but apparently lacking in artistic perception, and so, instead of a garden, a drawing office, and a matshed for some Indian police whose quarters had to be re-built. Then, when these were completed, the rebuilding of the Volunteer Headquarters was decided upon, and the matsheds vacated by the police were utilised as temporary headquarters. The public indulged a hope that it would not be for long. But

upon the completion of the Volunteer Headquarters a new reason was found for delay. The contractor who had undertaken the building of the Post Office induced the Government to let the plot to him. There was then little realisation of the length of time it would take to erect the edifice, and no notion that for five or six years these matsheds would be an alleged necessity of its eventual existence. Had there been, dissatisfaction would have been more widespread and more outspoken. Ever since then the condition of the plot has been an eyesore. At first there was no surrounding palisade. The Hongkong public owes the improvement due to the erection of these palisades to the Garter Mission—to the visit paid to the Colony by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught. I remember the zeal displayed by the Public Works Department in tidying things up on the eve of his arrival. The same zeal was once again displayed when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught subsequently spent a day or two in the Colony. As Hongkong has not since then been favoured by a visit from Royalty the condition of the plot in question has been uninterruptedly declining from bad to worse. Are we faced with the prospect of this process continuing until the Post Office is completed? This question was asked at our last meeting. My aim in asking it was to ascertain, if possible, whether the Government realised the extent of, and recognised reasons for, a growing impatience over the long continued use of this particular piece of public land for the purposes of a contractor's yard. The Hon. the Director of Public Works said that the question—the third of a series—was disposed of by the answer vouchsafed to the second. I am unable to see that the answer to the second question had any relation to the third at all. The Hon. the Director of Public Works did not catch the drift of the latter question. If he had he would have foreseen that it could not be so easily disposed of, that it was certain to crop up again, as it has done in the resolution. The fact that he understood the question to refer only to the improper occupation of these worksheds as tenements argued an imperfect realisation of the far larger aspect of the nuisance, and I have therefore felt constrained to refer to it again, and to indicate the hope, which underlay the original question, of finding the Government willing to admit that the time has now arrived to improve matters. It does not seem to me to be unreasonable to expect this. I have no desire to be unreasonable. I have no wish to add unnecessarily to the work and worries of any hard-pressed official. To a man overwhelmed with the numbers of files that heap themselves upon his office desk, awaiting minutes, it may seem hard to be made responsible for what is happening on the Praya. But it is not the public's fault if the system on which the Department is worked calls for improvements which would enable the Hon. the Director of Public Works to use his pen less and his eyes more. But this opens a larger question. I desire to confine the discussion to the plot in question. Surely, now it might be possible to abate the nuisance created by its present condition. The Post Office is built up to the top storey. The edifice awaits only its roof and the tower which is to crown it. If, as I understand, the only work connected with the building of the Post Office, now being carried on in the yard is the sawing by hand of timber—a method somewhat antiquated in these days of hand-saws cutting teak like butter—surely there is no necessity for renewing the lease? The contractor will say there is no other place to saw it. But if he were to receive to-morrow three months' notice to quit, in that time I think he could find a way. Where there's a will there's always one. And if the Public Works Department had the will they could find a way to do without the drawing office and the tar factory on the sea front. The erasure of the drawing office, the removal of the road surface factory, and an issue of marching orders to the woodyard, these are the immediate steps called for under the circumstances, and this is the meaning of the word abate—the meaning which it carries in law when coupled with the word nuisance. Thus strengthened it is the equivalent of abolish; and thus I intend it to be read in the resolution which I now move. In

speaking to it I have endeavoured as far as possible to repress feelings of irritation pent up for years. They are not directed against any particular office holder, during those years, or now. I attack no individual. I combat an idea—the idea that the Hon. the Director of Public Works is a law unto himself, and that his subordinates and contractors in carrying out Government work are free to display indifference towards considerations which it should be their pride to advance. I appeal to powers in the Government overruling this department to put an end, on the plot of ground in question, to a condition of things which has grown to be discreditable to the Administration as a whole.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I beg to second this resolution. It will no doubt be contended by those who are responsible for the retention of these unsightly structures that they are necessary for construction work on the new Post Office. That the site in question is a convenient and economical one for the contractors, Messrs. Sang Lee & Co., is no doubt correct, but to contend that work for the Post Office can be done nowhere else than in Royal Square is an absurdity; for there is not a vestige of material prepared there, nor an atom of material stored upon the ground, which could not equally well be accommodated on any piece of waste land outside the City limits. If the Government, sir, is bent upon continuing this nuisance, to the disregard of public sentiment, then let it at least mitigate the offence by interposing a suitable screen so that we may be spared the indignity of beholding the statue of our King embroidered as it is by workmen's shanties, by a lumber yard, and by a tarred macadam factory.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Your Excellency, the proposer of this resolution spoke of himself as an old resident here and that he had given something like a decade to the consideration of this nuisance of which this resolution forms the basis. I have given consideration to Hongkong for three decades. For over two decades we know perfectly well the whole sea frontage of Hongkong has been more or less of a workshop from the time of the commencement of that valuable work, the Praya Reclamation scheme, until now, but there is no reason why the confusion and inartistic effect should be carried on unduly. In order to show you how the Government of that day considered that the work of the Post Office and presumably the Law Courts should be more promptly completed your Excellency's predecessor, Sir Matthew Nathan, four years ago asked me to make a three years' contract for a piece of ground in which I was interested for the purpose of piling and storing the material required for the Post Office, because it was believed the Post Office would be completed in that time. Those three years have passed, and we have yet to learn that the Post Office will be completed within the next twelve months. I merely mention this to show that in my opinion it justifies the resolution brought forward to-day that this public work has been unduly prolonged and that the ground has been improperly used for other purposes than those for which it was originally set aside, namely, to facilitate the work of the contractor and to accelerate the completion of the structure. It is of vital importance, affecting seriously the financial state of the Colony. I would go further than the mover of the resolution, who has referred to the tar factory. On at least two different occasions, spreading over many weeks during the last eighteen months, practically the whole section of the bund—not only the block of which we are complaining now, but the bund itself—has been turned into a tar factory. What the connection between the Law Courts and the Post Office is with a manufactory of tar macadam I do not know. Anyway, the work is not confined to the area set aside for that purpose by the Government, but has been extended into the street. I saw two, three, and at one time four tar boilers, not on the sidewalk, but out on the bund itself, with heaps of stone macadam out on the road, and practically the whole of that section from Queen's Statue to the road running in front of the Club almost blocked to traffic for weeks at a time. The whole thing had no doubt been a gross abuse. The Government, in order to facilitate public work, allowed the contractor

to make use of a piece of land for public work and either the contractor or the Public Works Department imposed upon the Government and created a gross nuisance which need not have existed. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—in which I hold a share or two, and I am slightly interested in their finance—set aside two very valuable blocks of land worth lakhs of dollars, which might have been covered by valuable buildings, to the advantage of the financial position of the bank, adding thereby considerably to the revenue of the shareholders. That land was permanently set aside for the public use and for beautifying our city, which ought to be one of the most beautiful in the world, as wonderful effects can be obtained with very slight trouble with the semi-tropical vegetation which flourishes here. These two valuable blocks of land were set aside on the distinct understanding that at the earliest possible moment the Hongkong Government would make a garden on the other side of the square, so that Statue Square should become not only one of the sights of the Colony, but one of the sights of the Empire, for as your Excellency, in the speech which you made the other day, stated, there is probably no British colony which can show such magnificent works of art representing our Royal Family as we have in Hongkong to-day. If there had been a little delay in laying out this land, one could have said nothing, but here it goes on year after year. One excuse is made after another. I think the time has now arrived when the community at large should call upon the Government to redeem the promise it made and to lay out the square as a proper centre for the magnificent works placed there by the private enterprise of this Colony. I have only to add, sir, that I think the use of this ground has been abused, and it is only reasonable now to ask your Excellency to be good enough to take the matter into your personal consideration and to see that the land promised us, to match the sacrifice made by the Bank, may become a reality.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I think we all sympathise with the mover of the resolution and those who have supported him in desiring that the plot of land to which reference has been made should be tidied up, but I think, sir, that the hon. members who have spoken have not realised the difficulties which arise in a rapidly-growing Colony like this and in a city where there is so very little unbuilt-on space left available for providing for the necessities of carrying on works in connection with, not the Post Office only, but, let me remind them, the Law Courts also. These two buildings are by far the largest buildings the construction of which this Government has ever undertaken. The contractor for the Post Office when he entered into his contract endeavoured to rent a piece of ground upon which to carry on the necessary work in connection with the building and to store some of his material. He tried to rent a piece of ground belonging to the P. & O. Coy.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Quite true.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—He did not succeed in coming to an arrangement with them, and then turned to the Government, and asked them if they would rent him a piece of land. It is necessary for every contractor to have some area as close to the building as possible available for such work as is being carried on on this site. I may instance the offices recently put up by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. Their contractor succeeded in coming to terms with the P. & O. Coy., and he rented the very piece of land which the Government contractor offered to rent from them to carry on his work.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—He paid a sum double the price the Government contractor was willing to offer.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—The point of my remarks, sir, is to show that some area is absolutely necessary. One hon. member suggested that it was quite an easy thing to relegate the contractor to areas of waste land outside the city. Of course you can do that, sir, but it means a very large increase in the cost of your building if you do. The mover of the resolution complained of tar being boiled on the site. It was for the construction of the tar road on Kennedy Road, and there was no other place available unless the tar should be boiled on the road itself, which would have created a greater nuisance and obstruction than on the premises

where it was boiled. The occupation of this lot otherwise than as a garden has been complained of by hon. members. Let me just trace, sir, the objects for which it has been so occupied. In the first place, there was the Praya Reclamation, a stupendous work for which it was necessary to have separate offices. That is the reason for the Praya Reclamation Office being put on that site. And I am afraid the Praya Reclamation Office will have to remain there till the officers who use it can be removed to the buildings which are being prepared for them as an adjunct to the P. W. D. offices. That can now be done, as the buildings are completed, but it could not be done before, because there was no room in the P. W. D. Then the portion of the plot nearest the Club was used to house the police while an extra storey was being put on the Central Police Station. I know of no other site where the police could possibly have been accommodated, as it was necessary for them to be in a central position in the city. Then the lot was used by the Volunteers while their Headquarters were being reconstructed. I also don't know where the Volunteers could have been conveniently placed except on that site. One hon. member has made the usual insinuation about the delay in the construction of the Post Office. I think some misunderstanding has arisen in connection with this, for I find that the contract for the superstructure was let in August, 1905, and that it was a contract of four years from that date. It ought, therefore, to be completed by the end of this year, it will probably be a year late, but you have to take into account, sir, that arrangements were made for adding to it a clock tower. I would also like to say, sir, in defence of the Public Works Department, that in connection with this building the Government made a new departure, very often advocated in this Council Chamber and outside, and put up for public competition the design of the building, the successful architects being afterwards responsible for providing the working drawings for the use of the contractor. Now hon. members complain of the delay. I assert that the delay in this case is not attributable to any deficiencies on the part of the Public Works Department. One hon. member, sir, complained of want of continuity in the policy of this Government in connection with setting apart the areas corresponding to what are known as the Bank Gardens. I say, sir, there has been no want of continuity. Those areas will, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, be set apart and converted into gardens as soon as ever the Law Courts are finished and that area can be tidied up; and as soon as the Praya Reclamation Office is vacated and that area can be tidied up. I have no doubt, sir, that the time will not be so very long distant now. (Hear, hear.) Regarding the plot itself, sir, which was the subject of the question put by the hon. member, the interpretation of which he complained of, I can only say that with the progress of work in the Post Office and as the material of carpentry and joinery is put into place it will be possible to decrease the size of the matsheds on the lot in question. (Hear, hear.) In fact, it is proposed at the present time to move them back fifteen feet from Chater Road, and as regards the bricks on the strip next the Club required in connection with the Law Courts, it is proposed to tidy them so that they shall not appear above the level of the fence, and to remove the poles complained of. More than that cannot be done without interfering with the contractor and increasing the cost of the work until the Post Office and Law Courts are completed. When it and the Law Courts are completed there does not seem any immediate prospect of the Government requiring the plot of land for the purpose for which it has hitherto been used. No doubt, sir, the plot of land will be made as tidy as possible then, pending the further disposal of it by the Government. I don't think, sir, that the Government can undertake absolutely that no nuisance as defined by the hon. members shall ever occur again, because apparently they call anything a nuisance that is unsightly. But I think the Government can undertake to bear in mind and to have due regard for the feelings of the community in this connection. (Hear, hear.) I cannot, sir, sit down without turning the tables in a small manner upon the mover and seconder of the

resolution. The mover in his usual elegant style made reference to the particular spot where this so-called nuisance stands and described its present use as a degradation of one of the gateways of the Colony. Now, sir, there is a gateway of this city of no small importance. It is the pier of the Star Ferry Company. I travelled over the other day with a globe-trotter from a mail steamer on one of the Star Ferry steamers, and as we approached that pier we saw in enormous letters the word Powell. Having some acquaintance, sir, with the Far East generally and with Hongkong in particular I thought this was an advertisement of a new brand of what might be called by euphemism whisky; but on getting closer I found from other words on the placard that it did not refer to anything so pernicious, but to something perhaps more dangerous, "millinery and underwear." (Laughter.) On landing at the stage we found a ramshackle matshed which flies into the air on the occasion of every gale. Now, sir, I would ask the hon. mover of the resolution to endeavour, if he is anxious for the good appearance of this gateway of the Colony, to move his hon. seconder, who has some concern with the management of the Star Ferry Company, to at any rate remove that horrible advertisement. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It cannot be worth more than ten cents a month to them, and I might add that he should do something to beautify the matshed. (Hear, hear.) It can very easily be done, vide the matsheds erected for Chinese theatres which are quite ornamental. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Am I in order, sir?

HIS EXCELLENCY—You are only in order in making any personal correction.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The hon. Colonial Secretary has referred to the matshed at the Star Ferry wharf and its general untidy aspect and he has called upon the mover of this resolution to move me to get that nuisance remedied. I can only say, sir, that as soon as the Government will move, the Star Ferry Company will move. The Star Ferry Company asked the Government's permission some years ago to do the very thing spoken of, and they have not yet got an answer. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. STEWART—Your Excellency, I have nothing material to add to what I have already said on the subject. I am very glad indeed that the hon. Colonial Secretary has committed himself to sympathy with the hope underlying this resolution. There is one point he made against the unofficial members, which I think can be turned. He said we did not realise the difficulties in which the Government were placed by the necessities of these great public works which they had been called upon to undertake. Well, I think there can be no better proof of the public's realisation of those difficulties than the fact that those who represent the public in this Council have sat silent so long under the nuisance complained of. It was only when answers to certain questions which I asked gave me the impression that the yard was only required for the Post Office that I felt justified in giving expression to those feelings as I have done to-day. I pointed out that the nuisance is not altogether to be explained by that necessity. Part of it is admittedly devoted to other purposes. If sawing wood is the only thing to be carried on there I do not see any reason for the existence of those matsheds at all. If nobody lives there, as we were given to understand at the last meeting, except watchmen, who could live in very small hovels, the matsheds could be removed and the sawing of timber done where it is done—out in the open. If there were none of those tattered and ramshackle matsheds there, but only wood, the yard would not be half so objectionable as it now is. I appeal to your Excellency to intervene in this matter and to exert your influence to have removed at any rate the matsheds that are complained of.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—I would like to explain—I did not make it quite as clear as I ought to have—that the whole of the joinery and carpentry for the Post Office, which is a building covering nearly half an acre of ground and three times as large as Jardine's, is done in those matsheds. I don't think it reasonable to ask that the work should be done in the open in all sorts of weather.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—Does it need two storeys?

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—It can be done in the Post Office itself.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Not the whole of the work. Part is being done at present.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I presume the hon. member who proposed this resolution does not wish to press it to a division. I may say the Government are fully in sympathy with the object, and I myself am very fully in sympathy with it, but I take some exception to the wording of the resolution. That is really going rather further than the meaning of my words: I mean to say that the word nuisance is one which I think may carry a wrong construction in this connection. Building operations when carried on in such localities as the Law Courts and Post Office, the repair of roads, permanent roads in the city which involve the use of tar macadam, naturally are nuisances in the ordinary conversational acceptance of the term. They are great nuisances in that sense, but I am most anxious that the nuisance should be abolished as soon as it possibly can be. I will give my own personal consideration to the matter, and whatever can be removed will be removed. I therefore feel that there is no radical point of difference between the official and unofficial members. Do you wish, sir, to put your motion to a division?

Hon. Mr. STEWART—I have no particular wish to.

STEAM BOILER RULES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I beg to lay on the table draft rules under the Steam Boilers' Ordinance 1909 (Ordinance No. 32 of 1909). Under section 10 of the Ordinance the rules must be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and any rule which is disapproved must be by resolution of this honourable Council within six weeks after such laying. Hon. members have, therefore, six weeks to object by resolution to any of these rules.

TRADE MARKS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

Council resolved itself into committee to consider the Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Trade Marks."

On clause 21,

HIS EXCELLENCY said the main object of making this clause identical with the Home Act was to get the benefit which the Bill intended to confer upon the holders of trade marks.

The Hon. Mr. HEWETT said that as they had not seen the text of the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan they did not know how it would affect trade marks here. When they did get it they might very well agree with his Excellency that it might be advisable to modify the clause.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I propose when submitting the Ordinance to the Secretary of State to attach a memorandum giving the full reasons which have prompted us to leave out this section.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that section 22 be struck out, and the following substituted and re-numbered section 21:—

The Registrar may refuse to register any trade mark if it is proved to his satisfaction by the person opposing the application for registration that such mark is identical with, or so nearly resembles as to be calculated to deceive any trade mark which is already registered (in respect of goods of the same description as those in respect of which registration in Hongkong is applied for) in a country or place from which goods of that description originate.

Provided always that no application to register shall be refused under this section in the following cases:

(A) If the applicant proves that he or his predecessors in business have in Hongkong, in connection with such goods as aforesaid, continuously used the trade mark, the registration of which is applied for from a date anterior to the date of the registration of the other trade mark in such country or place of origin, or unless the opponent gives an understanding to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he will, within three months from the giving notice of opposition, apply for registration in Hongkong of the trade mark so registered in the country or place of origin, and will take all necessary steps to complete such registration.

HIS EXCELLENCY—This draft clause has been accepted, I understand, by both the China Association and the Chamber of Commerce?

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—The amended clause, as read by the Attorney-General, is the corrected

clause sent by the Colonial Secretary on November 19th to the Chamber of Commerce, and has met with the approval of the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association. We accept the resolution as it is now read.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—Do I understand that this resolution has been shown to Mr. Cousland?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Yes.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—And he saw no objection?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—No.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—He is the man who knows more about it than anyone else in the Colony.

The section was agreed to.

On Clause 28 being read,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the words "Registrar or Court" be deleted, and the word "Tribunal" substituted. The word tribunal should mean Governor, Court or Registrar.

The amendment was agreed to.

For section 44, re-numbered 43, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the following be substituted:—

(1) The Court may, on the application in writing made within seven years from the registration of a trade mark in Hongkong, by any person aggrieved by such registration, remove such trade mark from the register if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that such trade mark is identical with, or so nearly resembles as to be calculated to deceive, any trade mark which was, prior to the registration in Hongkong of the first mentioned trademark registered (in respect of goods of the same description as those in respect of which the first mentioned trade mark is registered in Hongkong) in a country or place from which goods of that description originate.

Provided always that no trade mark shall be removed from the register under this section in the following cases:

(A) If the proprietor of the other trademark consented to the registration in Hongkong of the first mentioned trademark; or,

(B) If the proprietor of the trade mark registered in Hongkong proves that he or his predecessors in business have continuously used such trade mark in Hongkong, in connection with such goods as aforesaid from a date anterior to the date of the registration of the other trademark in the country or place of origin; or,

(C) Unless the applicant proves either that within the five years immediately preceding the making of the application under this section there has been *bona fide* user in connection with such goods as aforesaid in Hongkong of the trade mark registered in the country or place of origin, or that the special circumstances of the trade account for such a known user, or that the trade mark so registered in the country or place of origin was first registered there within the like period of five years, and in either event gives an undertaking to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he will within three months from the making of the application under the section apply for registration in Hongkong of the trade mark so registered in the country or place of origin, and will take all necessary steps to complete such registration.

(2) All applications under this section shall be heard in open Court in original jurisdiction.

HIS EXCELLENCY A person can apply for an injunction, but he is not entitled to bring an action for damages.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That was the point, your Excellency: Whether a person not registered should be allowed to apply for an injunction, but not for damages.

HIS EXCELLENCY thought that met the views of members.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT said the only other point was the question of inserting the words "Governor-in-Council" instead of "Governor."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that under the existing law the matter was left in the hands of the Governor, and there was no reason why a change should be made to the Governor-in-Council.

MR. STEWART said the Governor meant the Attorney-General.

HIS EXCELLENCY—No, the Governor can use his own discretion. He can use his own common-sense in the matter.

Hon. Mr. STEWART stated that in any case he would be advised by the Attorney-General, and would not have the advice the speaker suggested as being useful, at his disposal. The popular notion would be, at any rate, that the Attorney-General decided the matter. There were some people who disapproved of the Governor-in-Council being set up as a tribunal. He thought some of the lawyers were against it, but as far as the mercantile community were concerned, they wanted it.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT said the idea of suggesting the Governor-in-Council instead of the Governor was to have a sort of wider board to discuss complex questions of this kind, and they based their proposal very largely on the Home Act. There they had not only the Courts of Law, but the Board of Trade, which was very much the same as the Governor-in-Council would be here. The Home Act provided an arbitration board, which was not so cumbersome or lengthy as Courts of Law, and was at the same time formed of experts. The Governor himself would be advised by only one or two of his officials. That was the point of the Chamber of Commerce.

HIS EXCELLENCY said the main point to be considered was the similarity between two marks.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that in the Government had never contemplated substituting the Governor-in-Council for the Governor there was no mention of the Governor-in-Council at all the original drafts of the Bill. The Trade Marks Ordinance had worked very satisfactorily, and there were no complaints from anybody except lawyers complained because it did not bring enough grist to the mill.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT stated that after further consideration the unofficial members certainly thought it would be better to insert the words "Governor-in-Council."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that under the existing law the refusal to register a trade mark lay absolutely at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor. He submitted that the Governor was as well qualified as the Council to decide whether a mark should be registered or not.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Do I understand there is a question depending entirely on appreciation of the similarity between two marks?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—That is so.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—I should think the more people we have to decide that question the better.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I should think it would be much worse.

Hon. Mr. STEWART said he would always want moral support in such a case.

HIS EXCELLENCY stated that in judging of similarity and deciding on the granting of trade marks it was necessary to look through a huge number of large volumes of registered trade marks to see how near two resembled each other. He did not consider it necessary that this should be referred to the Executive Council.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT stated that they would not press the point, but might perhaps find it necessary to bring the matter up again. They would now take his Excellency's decision.

Council then resumed.

STAMP ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

SQUATTERS' ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Squatters' Ordinance, 1890."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

EXEMPTION OF CROWN LEASES.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to exempt Crown Leases granted in respect of Foreshore and submerged land in the New Territories from a certain condition imposed under the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance 1901."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY second and the Bill was read a first time.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE
AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1903, and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1909.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

ORDER AND CLEANLINESS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Order and Cleanliness Ordinance, 1867.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

LIQUORS LICENCES ORDINANCES AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the withdrawal of the previous Bill, and the substitution of a new Bill which had been circulated to members. He then moved the first reading of this new Bill which was entitled An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, and the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

His EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, with regard to this Bill I would just observe that in speaking to the resolution which was before the Council on 13th August last, and on other occasions, I promised that we should bring in a consolidated liquor bill at an early date. There were such a number of difficult questions in connection with this subject that it was pointed out to me that it would be advisable to defer the consolidation bill, and to bring in this Liquor Ordinance in the meantime. Consequently, alterations were rendered necessary by the amendment of the schedule which now replaces this resolution, and some other matters have been omitted which were in the bill withdrawn. It is not proposed to bring in the consolidated bill for twelve months time, when we can consolidate the liquor licences in one bill dealing with the whole subject.

The Bill was read a first time.

His EXCELLENCY then adjourned the Council until Thursday next.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding. The following votes were passed:—

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Seven thousand five hundred Dollars (\$7,500) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Printing and Binding Miscellaneous Papers.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$19,350) in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, C.—Imports and Exports Office, Salaries and Expenses of Customs and Excise Staff.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three hundred and twenty-five Dollars (\$325) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, B.—Magistracy, Other Charges, Allowance of \$5.00 a day to the District Officer, New Territories, acting as First Police Magistrate in Hongkong.

An anonymous writer has sent a letter to the Prince Regent at his private residence impeaching over fifty high officials, including Presidents of Boards, for neglecting their duties, frequenting questionable places and gambling. His Imperial Highness is said to have become very angry in reading the letter and has appointed certain officials to investigate the allegations secretly.

Speaking at a S.P.C.K. meeting at Hastings recently the Rev. Lord William Cecil said people must not think that China could be converted by the white man. No one had a greater respect for the white missionary than he, for no one better knew what they had suffered; yet they were not the tools with which China would be converted. The missionary to China must be a Chinaman. He must, however, be well educated and able to answer the questions put to him by the materialist.

THE SCOTTISH BALL.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Hackneyed though the phrase may be, there is none other which adequately describes St. Andrew's Ball. A brilliant success it always has been, and Tuesday's event was another. It could not well be otherwise when we remember that it is undertaken by men who have a shrewd business acumen as well as a social, pleasure-loving instinct. Apart from the King's Birthday Ball, which is the inauguration of the social season in the Colony, the Scottish ball is undoubtedly the event of the season. In numbers and in splendour it excels every other social event, and its popularity increases with each passing year.

St. Andrew's Day is the one day in the year when Scots abroad delight to foregather. They may have their reunions at the New Year or on Burns' Birthday, but the name day of their patron saint is always remembered. On that occasion they meet in larger numbers than at any other time. "When Scots meet hearts warm," and so they recall the memories of their native land and its dear associations. In Hongkong the celebrations are not confined to the festive board, which, after all, is usually limited to the men. They are on a more comprehensive scale, and not only do they embrace the sons and daughters of Scotia themselves, but many other members of the community join in the pleasures of the evening, and thus it is that the ball assumes an importance which is unequalled in the Far East.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations were of necessity on a less elaborate scale than on some former occasions owing to the fact that the Bandmann Comedy Company were in occupation of the Theatre up till the dawn of St. Andrew's Day, but it must not be inferred that the usual picturesque effects were lacking. Far from it. The ball, when at its height, presented a scene of brilliancy and splendour and pleasing contrasts which was worthy of the best traditions of the Society. Greater simplicity characterised the adornment of the interior. For instance, at the bottom of the stairway was a large St Andrew's Cross outlined with electric bulbs, while at the top the attention was arrested by the lion rampant of Scotland, supported by St Andrew's crosses, and draped with flags. On either side of the massive mirror which hung beneath were the dates—"1847" and "1909," which indicated the birth and age of the Society. As the national flower of Scotland, the thistle found a conspicuous place on the walls, which were further decorated with the warlike emblems of spear and battle-axe covered with the Highland targe. The beautiful design of the thistle was outlined in vari-coloured lights above the stairway, and the many flags introduced added no little to the charm of the decorations.

St. Andrew's Hall was draped with white and blue, the colours of the Society, and the place of the pictures of Scottish worthies was filled by the Society's coat of arms. Round the walls were placed shields bearing the coats of arms of most of the clans and Scottish families.

In St. George's Hall the red and white of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were employed to drape the doorways, a compliment to Chief Smith, and in addition to the clan crests in this hall the Scottish lion stood boldly overlooking the band, while the picture of Queen Victoria was accompanied by the royal standard.

The reception room was as before, but the Theatre Royal, which was used as the supper room, had fewer decorations, though more work was put into the seating and dining arrangements. The gallery was altered so as to give only two terraces, and these were guarded by red ropes running through standards. Spears, battleaxes and shields relieved the front of the balcony and also adorned the walls, while running round the back wall was the motto "I'll drink a cup tae Scotland yet." As usual, the prettiest effect in the supper room was the horse-shoe table on the stage, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and laid with artistic care. Solidly built tables added much to the convenience of all.

Though the place names were absent this year, the clan crests placed on the walls afforded the old-time convenience for "trysting," as it

was no easy matter for partners to discover each other in the midst of the gay throng which crowded the two halls, and in fact the entire building. "Auchtermuchty" was the resort of those who favoured less active pleasures than dancing.

Mention must be made of the gentlemen who laboured strenuously to achieve the fine picturesque results which delighted everybody, and the thanks of the Society are due to Messrs. J. I. Andrew (convener), A. M. Marshall, Jas. Macdonald, G. Duncan, David Keith, Frank Graham and David Wood (hon. secretary), the members of the Decoration Committee.

OFFICIALS.

The amount of work involved in connection with the Ball is enormous, and by far the largest share falls on the hon. secretary. The Society was again fortunate in having the services of Mr. David Wood, who discharged his multifarious duties with his customary diligence and urbanity. He was assisted by the following committees:—

Invitation Committee:—Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Messrs. T. F. Hough, Robert Shewan, David Wood, G. M. Dalgety, W. Armstrong, J. W. C. Bonnar, Andrew Forbes, D. Macdonald, E. Ormiston, W. Dickson, R. M. Dyer, C. E. Anton, D. R. Law, D. Templeton, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Captain Campbell Heathcote, A.D.C., and Mr. David Wood (Hon. Sec.), Convener.

Dancing and Music Committee—Messrs. G. Balloch (Convener), P. S. Jameson, Frank Maitland, E. Ormiston, W. Armstrong, Andrew Forbes, A. Sinclair, Dr. C. Forsyth, Messrs. H. C. Joass, R. O. Hutchison, C. G. Mackie, D. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Captain Campbell Heathcote, A.D.C., Mr. David Wood (Hon. Secretary).

Card Room Committee—Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar (Convener), J. Johnstone (J., M. and Co.), H. A. Macintyre, W. M. Anderson, A. G. Gordon, J. McCubbin, David Wood (Hon. Sec.).

Ladies' Room Committee—Dr. D. R. Black and Messrs. Duncan Clark and A. Findlay Smith (Convener).

Refreshment Room Committee—Messrs. T. F. Hough, Donald Macdonald, E. Ormiston.

Supper Committee—Mr. James D. Auld (Convener)—"Dress Circle."—Messrs. J. Hall (in charge), R. McGregor, M. A. Murray, J. T. Douglas, H. Greig, W. Murray Scott, W. L. Leask, A. Davidson, Adam Gibson, J. D. Logan, W. D. Graham, Thos. Arthur, R. B. Beattie, G. L. Duncan, J. M. McHutchon, Wm. Pittendrigh, C. T. A. Robertson, J. Dunn, and C. A. W. Ferrier. "Stalls."—Messrs. A. R. Sutherland (in charge), A. V. Monk, A. C. More, J. Paterson, A. R. Austin, S. B. C. Ross, E. Grant Smith, G. Morton Smith, A. T. Walker, James Craik, J. Clark, Dr. John M. Gordon, R.N., Captain R. B. Crawford, R.G.A., Messrs. W. N. Fleming, W. Ironside, J. B. C. Neilson, J. W. Stewart, A. C. Leith, F. G. Walker, A. W. W. Walkinshaw and J. Kennedy.

THE DANCE.

Dancing was timed to commence at nine o'clock, but shortly before that hour guests began to arrive and a steady stream continued to ascend the stairs for almost an hour afterwards. The numbers were practically the same as before. It would be difficult to give actual figures, but it is estimated that well over a thousand persons were present. Of course it was impossible for that number to find dancing room on the floor at one time, but other sources of amusement relieved the pressure somewhat, and after supper the accommodation was all that could be desired. The Band of the Buffs supplied excellent music, even that for the Strathspey being beyond reproach. His Excellency the Governor again attended the ball. He was met at the entrance by "Chief" Smith and members of the General Committee, and, led by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Wood), they were piped to St. Andrew's Hall by Hon. Piper Ian Neilson. Here the Band of the Buffs then played "God Save the King."

The Ball was opened officially by the dancing of the "Lancers," the official set being as follows:—H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. R. M. Smith (President) and Mrs. Lyon, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart

Vice-President) and Lady May, H.E. Major-General Broadwood and Mrs. Brewin, His Honour Chief Justice Rees Davies and Mrs. Ormiston, Commodore Herbert Lyon and Mrs. Bonnar, Hon. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., and Mrs. Gresson, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mrs. Badeley.

The programme was as follows:—

- Extra Waltz Chanson de mon Cœur.
 1 Lancers, The Mikado.
 2 Waltz, A Waltz Dream.
 3 Caledonians, The Highlanders.
 4 Waltz, Venus on Earth.
 5 Eightsome Reel, The Deil among the Tailors.
 6 Two Step, Yip-i-addy-i-oy.
 7 Caledonians, Scotch Airs.
 8 Strathspey and Reel, Marquis of Huntly.
 9 Waltz, Gold and Silver.
 10 Two Step, Teddy Bears' Picnic.
 11 Waltz, The Dollar Princess.
 12 Two Step, Old Daddy Pegleg.
 13 Waltz Luna.
 14 Eightsome Reel, Mr. McLeod of Raasay.
 15 Polka, Off We Go.
 16 Strathspey and Reel { Monymusk and
 Reel o' Tulloch.
 17 Highland Schottische { Nae Luck about
 the Hoose.
 18 Caledonians, Selected.
 19 Eightsome Reel { The Wind that shakes
 the Barley.
 20 Waltz, Sourire d' Avril.
 21 Two Step, Mosquito Parade.
 22 Waltz and Galop { Beautiful Danube
 and Post Horn.

THE SUPPER.

After the eighth dance on the programme the President's supper party were conducted by the Hon. Secretary and piped by Mr. Neilson from St. George's Hall to the Theatre stage, where supper was served. The party was composed of those who formed the official set and the following:—Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones and Mrs. Hewett, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett and Mrs. Bedford, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar and Mrs. Chamier, Mr. Donald Macdonald and Mrs. A. G. Gordon, Mr. E. Ormiston and Lady Fyrrer.

During supper, the Chief proposed the toast of "The King." He said—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen—Nowhere in the British Isles can His Majesty the King look for greater loyalty than in Scotland—(applause)—and I am sure that nowhere in the British dominions beyond the seas where Scotsmen are gathered together to-night will the loyal toast be received with greater enthusiasm than here in the Colony of Hongkong under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society. (Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen,—The King.

The toast having been loyally honoured, Chief Smith then proposed "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew." In doing so, he said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The thirtieth of November is a day that no Scotsman, however far he may have wandered from his native heath, can ever forget. It is the one great occasion in the year which he is by tradition called upon to celebrate, and in the East he is privileged by old established custom to invite others to participate in the celebration. On behalf of the members of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society I have the honour to bid all our guests most heartily welcome to-night. St. Andrew's day, to the unsympathetic critic, is the day on which Scotsmen are wont to sing their own praises. That is not the object of our gatherings. We meet together only to give vent to our feelings of affection for the little country of our birth, and of pride in her history and traditions. (Applause.) If to some it may seem that we are apt, on such occasions, to laud Scotia's merits to excess, I would ask them to attribute it to excitement caused by the sound of the bagpipes—(laughter)—and the sight of the tartans—(applause)—and not to any desire to emphasize national differences. As I have said, we are proud of our own traditions, but true love of country is no narrow sentiment. The man who loves his own country best is the man most ready to appreciate the national sentiments of others. The highest form of patriotism, beginning like charity at home, broadens out in ever-widening circles, and while we are here to night to proclaim ours in all intensity, we do not forget that it was Scotland's greatest poet in his noblest mood who uttered the immortal wish—

"That man to man, the world o'er shall brithers be for a' that."
 I now ask you to join me in drinking—"To the pious, and immortal memory of Saint Andrew."

The toast was drunk in silence.

The ceremony of bringing in the haggis then took place. Piper Neilson played in the haggis, which was carried by Mr. J. Dunn, while Mr. G. Duncan carried the "barley bree." These were placed in front of the Chieftain, who gave the carriers of the haggis and the whisky a dram from the quaich. He next partook himself from the quaich and offered the same to his chief gentlemen guests, and the whisky-bearer then supplied each gentleman guest with a dram. This ended the ceremony, but the piper played at intervals during supper.

The menu was as follows:

MENU.

"Some hae meat and canna eat,
 And some wad eat that want it;
 But we hae meat and we can eat,
 And sae the Lord be thankit."

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|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.—Saddle of Mutton | 2.—Roast Turkey |
| 3.—York Ham | 4.—Roast Capon |
| 5.—Corned Beef | 6.—Game Pie |
| 7.—Pate de Foie Grass in Jelly | |
| 8.—Chicken Salad | 9.—Hot Potatoes |
| 10.—THE HAGGIS. | |

"Fair fa' your honest sonsie face,
 Great-chieftain o' the puddin' race,
 Aboon them a' ye tak your place."

"Freedom and whisky gang thegither. Tak aff your dram."

SWEETS.

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11.—Gooseberry Tart | 12.—Jellies |
| 13.—Blanc Mange | 14.—Vanilla Ice Cream |
| 15.—Chocolate Ice Cream. | |

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead
 Who never to himself hath said:
 'This is my own, my native land,'
 Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
 As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
 From wandering on a foreign strand!"

GREETINGS.

At the close the Chieftain read his own and Hongkong Scots' telegram to Brithers Scots of Tientsin, Singapore, Manila, Iloilo, Foochow, Weihaiwei, Penang, Amoy, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, as follows:—"Chief Smith and Hongkong Scots greet brithers Scots. David Wood, Hon. Secretary." Their replies were read.

The piper played the President and his table guests from the supper room to the ball room.

VICEROY TUAN'S DISMISSAL.

It is stated that in pursuance of a Decree issued, the Ministry of Civil Appointments determined on the penalties on ex Viceroy Tuan Fang's behaviour, and decided that his act in causing photographs to be taken of the funeral procession was a private offence, the punishment for which should be degradation, but that punishment for riding about with undue freedom in his sedan chair in the Deities' way, and for using the trees within the feng shui walls as telegraph poles, which were tantamount to violation of established regulations, should be loss of rank. It is stated that the Lung Yü Empress Dowager was highly displeased with the ex-Viceroy for allowing photographs to be taken, and this aggravated the case against him. Four persons have been arrested for attempting to take photographs at the Mausoleum, and they have been tried by the Court of Cassation which intends to sentence the principal to strangulation and the accessories to imprisonment. It is further reported, naively, that though the Prince Regent demurred in the matter he was obliged to conform to rule and accepted the Viceroy's dismissal as recommended. Sympathy is expressed for the Viceroy, who is popular with all who know him.—N.-C. Daily News.

The Commission of Constitutional Reform has directed that representatives of newspapers be allowed to be present at the meetings of the Provincial Councils to report the proceedings for the information of the public.

INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH.

SIXTH DAY.

VICTORY FOR STRAITS.

The sixth day's cricket on Saturday attracted a large attendance of spectators, whose interest in the contest between the Straits and Shanghai was quickened by the close finish in the first innings, Shanghai having totalled 239 for their first innings on Friday and their opponents had made 176 for the loss of seven wickets. Maartenez and Hennessy continued their good stand on Saturday morning and carried the score up to 2.8 before a separation was effected. The figures had just been altered to 240, giving the Straits a margin of one, when Cavendish was caught.

Shanghai then went to the wicket, but failed to make as good a stand as on the previous day, being all out for 150. Hennessy was very successful in his bowling, but Mackenzie did not do so well. The Straits on going in had little difficulty in knocking up the requisite number, and reached 150 for the loss of six wickets, thus winning the game by four wickets.

Scores:

STRAITS.	
1st Innings.	
N. Grenier, c and b Wilson	55
Lieut. Eddis, c Brand, b Sparke	28
Lieut. Clarke, c Barrett, b Sparke	2
H. R. S. Zehnder, lbw, b Main	1
V. Brown, b Main	23
R. M. Mackenzie, b Main	0
T. G. Hickley, c Donnelly, b Wilson	9
S. G. A. Maartenez, c Shackleton, b Donnelly	59
Dr. Hennessy, c Anderson, b Donnelly	21
Lt. Paxton, not out	7
A. Cavendish, c Shackleton, b Main	0
Extras	35
Total	240

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sparke	21	4	55	2
Donnelly	9	1	31	2
Main	16.3	1	58	4
Anderson	5	0	39	0
Wilson	3	1	22	2

SHANGHAI.

(Second Innings.)	
Capt. Barrett, c Grenier, b Hennessy	27
A. E. Lanning, b Hennessy	4
P. Lambe, c Maartenez, b Hennessy	6
R. N. Anderson, c Clarke, b Hennessy	24
W. J. Hawkins, lbw and b Mackenzie	20
C. F. Shackleton, c and b Hennessy	6
D. Brand, lbw and b Hennessy	21
W. E. Wilson, c Eddis, b Hennessy	5
N. L. Sparke, st Maartenez, b Hennessy	21
D. C. Donnelly, b Clarke	6
T. Main, not out	0
Extras	10

Total 150 Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hennessy	23.2	5	66	8
Clarke	10	1	35	1
Mackenzie	12	3	37	1
Hickley	1	0	2	0

STRAITS.

(Second Innings.)	
N. E. Grenier, c Sparke, b Donnelly	17
B. L. Eddis, c Anderson, b Sparke	74
B. H. Clarke, c Anderson, b Sparke	5
V. C. Brown, c Donnelly, b Sparke	4
H. R. S. Zehnder, not out	16
R. M. Mackenzie, c Anderson, b Sparke	1
T. G. Hickley, b Main	0
S. G. A. Maartenez, not out	6
P. H. Hennessy, H. C. Paxton, and R. A. Cavendish did not bat.	
Extras	27

Total for six wickets 150

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sparke	12	0	41	4
Main	9.3	1	28	1
Donnelly	5	0	35	1
Wilson	4	0	19	0

INTERPORT TENNIS.

VICTORY FOR HONGKONG.

The meeting of the lawn tennis champions of Hongkong and Shanghai took place on Kowloon Cricket Club's courts—kindly lent for the occasion—on Saturday afternoon, when C. A. Carr was matched against H. S. Toussaint. Mr. A. Mackenzie acted as umpire. The afternoon was fine though the sun was rather strong, and competitors changed ends every two games.

Carr opened in fine style and served first, winning a love game. It was seen that both players had practically the same style, driving hard to the back line, and their swift returns just skimmed the net. Toussaint lost his serve and gave a second love game to his opponent, who added a third with his serve. Not till the fourth game did the Frenchman get his first point, and then it was a fluke. However, he improved on this and deuce was called, but Carr won his fourth game in succession. A better struggle was put up in the fifth game, Toussaint placing well, while Carr made his first double fault, and repeating the error gave his opponent his first game. The Shanghai champion now varied his serve and beat Carr several times, and deuce was called no fewer than five times. Carr's forceful drives to the back line were very telling, and placing out of reach he won his fifth game. Despite another double fault Carr won the next game easily and the first set ended in his favour 6/1.

The second set was commenced by the Frenchman, whose serves got home, and deuce was called twice. He lost the next point, but recovered in the next bout with a fine smash. Carr forced him back and a brilliant rally ended in favour of Hongkong. Toussaint now changed his racquet and met with some success in returning his opponent's serves. The score stood love-forty, when Carr made a double fault and the games were even—one all. Toussaint secured the next game, and made a brilliant fight against Carr's driving in the succeeding one, volleying very smartly. Deuce was called three times before Carr obtained the advantage by tossing, and the games were even again—two all. The Frenchman lost his serve and gave the lead again to Carr, who increased his margin and made the score stand—4/2. The seventh game of this set witnessed some brilliant rallies, and after deuce had been called twice Toussaint obtained the game. Carr tossed in the next, but was effectively smashed, and once more the games were even—four all. However, Toussaint lost the next, though he obtained several points by placing just over the net when Carr was at the back line and unable to come up, and Carr, after losing his first two serves, won the next game. This ended the second set—6/4.

Toussaint won his serve again, but Carr drew level in the next game and won the succeeding one as well. His opponent got the better of him in the fourth game and the score stood—two all. The fifth game saw both men driving very strongly, but the Frenchman failed to smash when he had the opportunity and the game went to his opponent. A beautiful rally for the first point ended in favour of the server, and Carr secured the sixth game—4/2. Toussaint's volleying was very effective in the seventh game and the points went to him. It was his last win, for Carr won the next two, the last game being especially fast, both men travelling all over the courts. The set ended 6/3. Carr won by 18 games to 8.

STRAITS v. HONGKONG (SINGLES.)

A. D. Cox of Singapore and H. S. Toussaint of Shanghai met on the courts of the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday afternoon to decide interport honours. The game, after a prolonged struggle, ended in favour of the southern representative by three sets to two. Toussaint showed himself to better advantage than against Carr, and started off by winning the first set 6/2. Cox played rashly at the outset, losing his serve twice in the first set, and making several double faults in the second set. Midway through this set, he tried a different serve, introducing more slice, and it won two games in succession. The players were level on the finish of the fourth and six games, but Toussaint got the next three in succession and won the set 6/3. Next set saw Cox showing his mettle, and his hard drives kept the Frenchman travelling all over the court. Two all was called, then three all, and the next three went to the Straits man, who won the set 6/3. Toussaint was palpably weakening, but Cox was still fresh and his policy of tiring out his opponent justified itself. The Shanghai man lost the first two games, but won the third after deuce had been called four times. Cox was a trifle erratic and placed just out of bounds. Another fast game went to Cox, but his rival secured the next, and then Cox won a love game which made

the score 4/2 in favour of the Straits champion. Toussaint got a love game, which, however, ended his scoring so far as the second set went, Cox winning 6/3. Toussaint started the third set badly and it was evident he could not make any effective reply to Cox's placing. He won the third game, and though deuce was reached in the sixth and seventh games he failed to score, and the set ended in favour of Cox 6/1. Cox had 23 games to Toussaint's 19. Mr. W. N. Edwards acted as umpire.

SHANGHAI v. STRAITS (DOUBLES.)

After the singles were completed the doubles were played. H. S. Toussaint and Captain Barrett represented Shanghai and A. D. Cox and W. Biron represented the Straits. The match was an easy win for the southern men by 6/3, 6/3, 6/0. Lieut. White acted as referee.

SEVENTH DAY.

HONGKONG v. COMBINED TEAMS.

The seventh day of the meeting was devoted to a match between Hongkong, as interport champions, and a combined team drawn from the Straits and Shanghai. Hongkong were without the services of Captain Baird, who was suffering from an attack of fever, and his place was taken by R. O. Hutcheson. The combined teams were to have been captained by Hubbach, of Singapore, but his injuries made it inadvisable for him to take the field and his place was filled by Brand, of Shanghai. The visitors won the toss and sent in a Straits pair, Grenier and Eddis, to face the bowling of Oliver and Bird. The home team had not their full complement to start, but Lambe and Brand with a "boy" fielded until the arrival of Turner, Hutcheson and Edwards.

The commencement was not auspicious. Eddis was caught in the second over by Bird, and Barrett, who succeeded him, was out in the same way after making six. 24-2-6. Anderson joined Grenier, and both men, batting steadily, saw the score carried up to half a century at the end of three-quarters of an hour's play. Grenier narrowly missed being caught when he hit overhead. Garnett displaced Oliver and his first over cost Hongkong six runs. The score rose slowly to 85, at which Oliver caught Anderson. 85-3-27. Clarke took the willow and established the second Straits combination, which was soon dissolved by Garnett making a clever left-handed catch in the slips. 89-4-1. Clarke's place was taken by another Straits man, Zelander, who hit out vigorously and contributed to the first century, which was signalled at 11.30. Immediately afterwards he was out leg before wicket. 104-5-4. Brand's tenure at the wicket was exceedingly short. He sent the second ball into the air and was promptly caught by the wicket-keeper. 106-6-2. His successor was Maartenez, who got a four off Garnett, but was caught next over by Oliver off Bird. 116-7-5. Hennessy joined Grenier, who made three fours in succession, bringing his total up to close on 70. The newcomer also hit out freely and sent both Bird and Oliver (who relieved Garnett) to the boundary. However, Grenier's stand was terminated by Garnett catching him in the slips. 52-8-79. Shanghai sent in a representative, Sparke, who made a fairly long stand, although it was not productive of much. Hennessy, who could not get Oliver's deliveries away, was given out lbw. 178-9-18. Main succeeded him, and mistakes on the part of the men behind the wicket gave the batsmen more than one chance. However, Pearce caught Main at mid-on, and the team went out for a total of 195 at 12.30.

Scores:—

COMBINED TEAMS—(FIRST INNINGS.)

N. Grenier, c Garnett, b Oliver	79
Lt. Eddis, c Bird, b Oliver	4
Capt. Barrett, c Garnett, b Oliver	6
R. N. Anderson, c Oliver, b Bird	27
Lt. Clarke, c Garnett, b Bird	1
H. R. S. Zehnder, lbw, b Garnett	4
D. Brand, c Green, b Garnett	2
A. Maartenez, c Oliver, b Bird	5
Dr. Hennessy, lbw, b Oliver	18
N. L. Sparke, not out	10
T. Main, c Pearce, b Oliver	1
Extras	38

Total 195

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Oliver	16	4	49	5
Bird	23	6	59	3
Garnett	9	0	47	2
Bagnall	2	1	2	0

The re-start after tiffin was made just before half-past, when Hongkong's initial pair—Pearce and Elborough—went to the wicket. Hennessy and Clarke were entrusted with the bowling, and after Pearce had cut a four Clarke caught Elborough with his second delivery. 5-1-0. Turner followed on, and when the score had reached 10 Pearce was given several lives, the slips just failing to hold him. However, he continued to deal with the bowling very effectively, and having out two additional fours a change of bowler was tried, Main relieving Clarke and putting some more speed on the ball. Turner made some very pretty strokes, but the field didn't give him a chance to reach the boundary, and very few decades were chronicled on the telegraph. Both bats settled down to cautious cricket, and fifteen minutes were required to produce ten runs. However, after the score had been raised to 40, Main gave opportunities which realised ten in one over. Just when the half century had been indicated Turner was caught at the wicket (Maartenez). 52-2-19. Garnett's stay was exceedingly short. He was run out, Clarke hitting the stumps very neatly from mid-on. 52-3-0. Hopes rose when Maundrell's advent was signalled by a leg hit for four on the fourth ball from Hennessy, but runs came very slowly indeed, and the hour had practically gone before 60 was put up. Sparke relieved Hennessy and Pearce sent his second throw to the boundary. Main gave way to Clarke, who "yorked" Pearce in his first over. 70-4-45. Maundrell and Edwards were now associated, and the field was spread for the newcomer's expected slugging. His first hit was to the pavilion for four, and he followed by sneaking a single from Clarke. In the next over he drove a four off Sparke, but Clarke almost got Maundrell in returning the first ball of his over. Still the parson his out-ward, but he could not get past Eddis and his drives did not count for more than single runs. Grenier gave Edwards a "life," and the first hundred for Hongkong was up after batting one hour and twenty minutes. Maartenez was badly hit, but he pulled himself together and resumed his place behind the wicket. Edwards got the first sixer of the game off Clarke, but immediately afterwards he was clean bowled by Hennessy in his first over. 119-5-17. Oliver followed Edwards, and Main once again took over the bowling from Clarke. Runs came slowly, and Anderson, replacing Main, gave a slow one to Oliver, who sent up a catch which Sparke did not hold, a failure which he repeated two balls latter. Anderson's slow deliveries made the field spread again, but notwithstanding Maundrell punished him for a four and a one, while Oliver lifted him over the pavilion for six. Anderson's next over was rather expensive, Maundrell hitting two fours and Oliver one, while he also sneaked a single. This induced a change of bowling and Grenier essayed the trundling, and his second ball being lifted by Oliver was held by Eddis at mid-off. 157-6-18. Hutcheson appeared for the first time at the meeting, but did not stay long, being caught on cutting his second ball by Brand. 157-7-0. Green got four out of his second ball, but Hennessy bowled him in the first throw of his over. 161-8-4. Bagnall succeeded Green, and the combination set about punishing the bowling. Time was called at 3.30 with the score standing at 173.

Scores:—

HONGKONG.

T. E. Pearce, b Clarke	45
A. C. E. Elborough, c and b Clarke	0
W. C. D. Turner, c Maartenez, b Hennessy	19
Capt. Garnett, run out	0
Rev. W. H. Maundrell, not out	59
W. Edwards, b Hennessy	17
R. E. Oliver, c Eddis, c Grenier	18
R. O. Hutcheson, c Brand, b Grenier	0
Lieut. Green, b Hennessy	4
Lieut. Bagnall, not out	4
R. E. O. Bird, to bat	
Extras	7

Total for 8 wickets 173

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hennessy	19	4	42	3
Clarke	8	11	40	2
Main	10	3	32	0
Sparke	4	1	13	0
Grenier	2	0	15	2
Anderson	3	1	24	0

INTERPORT TENNIS.

HONGKONG DEFEATS SHANGHAI.

A large crowd gathered together to witness some interesting tennis in the doubles match between H. S. Toussaint and Captain Barrett, the chosen of Shanghai, and C. A. Carr and Captain Beasley, of Hongkong. The contest ended in favour of Hongkong by three sets to love. Mr. Klimanek acted as umpire.

Carr took the first service and won. His serves, it was noticeable, did not come off so well as usual. He frequently missed with his first, and his second being delivered with less force was more easily returned. Barrett put plenty of screw on his returns, but the Hongkong men were seldom caught out of position. Barrett lost his serve, and after a hard struggle Beasley won his serve, aided largely by Carr's good work at the net. Toussaint, on the other hand, was placing very well, and by getting between both of his opponents scored more than once. The first game for Shanghai was gained off the Frenchman's serve, and a beautiful rally, running to about twelve smart exchanges, ended by Beasley placing beyond the line. Carr added another game to Hongkong's score, and Barrett followed by winning his serve. Beasley's fierce slicing shots gave the Shanghai men something to do, but they responded very well, and deuce was called three times before the decision in the next game was reached in favour of Hongkong. Another fine rally was witnessed in the seventh game, which ended by Barrett putting into net. 6/2.

The second set was even more in favour of the home players, who won five games in succession, the third being a love game. Barrett played rather rashly and invariably failed in a rally. On the other hand, Toussaint was placing with precision and volleying very effectively, while time and again he beat his opponents by nicely placing the ball just over the net when they were out of reach. The sixth game was won by Shanghai off Toussaint's serve, but the next went to Hongkong and the second set in their favour 6/1.

The third set was most keenly fought. Barrett showed up better. His work at the net was particularly good and Toussaint served carefully. The first game went to Shanghai, then the sides were level, and Toussaint scoring off his serve the visitors held the lead for the first time. But not for long, as the next two games went to Hongkong, making the score 4/2. Another to Shanghai put a fighting prospect on the set, and with a game each the score stood 5/4. However, Carr, after losing the first two points, managed to bring off the necessary win after a exciting rally in which the ball was kept travelling and skimming the net. 6/4.

EIGHTH DAY.

HONGKONG v. COMBINED TEAM.

The interport cricket meeting concluded on Tuesday with the second stage of the match between Hongkong and the Combined Team drawn from Shanghai and Singapore players. Hongkong started with 173 for the loss of eight wickets, and the remaining two wickets brought the score up to 235, 40 in excess of the total made by the Combined Team. The feature of Hongkong's first innings was the brilliant stand made by Maundrell, whose hard hitting was responsible for his team's favourable position. When only five short of his century he was caught by the bowler. Scores:—

HONGKONG.	
T. E. Pearce, b Clarke	45
A. C. E. Elborough, c and b Clarke	0
W. D. Turner, c Maartenez, b Hennessy	19
Capt. Garnett, run out	0
Rev. W. H. Maundrell, c and b Hennessy	95
W. Edwards, b Hennessy	17
R. E. H. Oliver, c Eddis, c Grenier	18
R. O. Hutchison, c Brand, b Grenier	0
Lieut. Green, b Hennessy	4
Lieut. Bagnall, c and b Clarke	11
B. E. O. Bird, not out	12
Extras	14
Total	235

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hennessy	26.2	4	60	4
Clarke	13	0	66	3
Grenier	2	0	15	2
Main	12	3	43	0
Sparke	4	1	13	0
Anderson	3	1	24	0

The Combined Team started batting at eleven o'clock, the Straits initial pair, Grenier and Eddis, making a good beginning. Eddis knocked up 36 in twenty minutes, when he was caught by Pearce, and his successor, Anderson, who was expected to do more than reach double figures, was clean bowled by Bird when the score had been run up to 59. The team were all dismissed by one o'clock for 187.

COMBINED TEAM—(2ND INNINGS.)

N. E. Grenier, c Oliver, b Bird	35
Lieut. Eddis, c Pearce, b Bird	36
R. N. Anderson, b Bird	4
Lieut. Clarke, c Pearce, b Bird	39
Capt. Barrett, b Oliver	16
H. R. S. Zehnder, b Bagnall	9
Dr. Hennessy, c Bagnall, b Bird	2
D. Brand, c Green, b Bagnall	9
S. G. A. Maartenez, not out	13
N. L. Sparke, c Pearce, b Bagnall	4
T. Main, c Garnett, b Bird	4
Extras	16

Total

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Oliver	13	3	57	1
Bird	21.5	7	80	6
Garnett	3	0	16	0
Bagnall	5	2	15	3

HONGKONG'S SECOND INNINGS.

After the tiffin adjournment Pearce and Elborough went to the wicket for the champions. Play opened at ten minutes past two, thus leaving an hour and forty minutes for the local team to produce the 148 required. Pearce faced Hennessy's first delivery, and pulled the last ball of the over to leg for four. Elborough then faced Clarke's bowling, scoring a couple of singles, while Pearce added a third. In the fifth delivery, however, the latter glanced off his bat, and Barrett made sure of the catch. Turner filled the gap, and after stopping a few of Clarke's deliveries sent one to the western boundary, following this up by another boundary hit. A cut off one of Hennessy's to the slips was productive of a single, Turner following with another four. Clarke resumed the trundling from the western end, his first delivery to Elborough being skied, and caught comfortably by Zehnder at mid-off. 24—2—5. Garnett came next, but after scoring a single from Clarke, he skied one to the long field, and returned to the pavilion. Rev. Maundrell then faced the bowling of Clarke, being caught first ball. Hongkong's wickets were falling rapidly when Edwards filled the breach, opening to the trundling of the successful Straits bowler. He snicked the opening delivery to the slips for a single, following this up with a cut to the boundary. Garnett then faced Hennessy, scoring a boundary and then succumbing to a well-directed ball which took his middle stump. 39—5—6. Bagnall opened with a boundary, scored off Clarke, following it up with a pretty cut to the off off one of Hennessy's deliveries. Clarke's next over saw a few more added to the score, and then Edwards faced Hennessy. After blocking a few, he was clean bowled, his total being nine runs, and the Champions requiring 92 to win. Oliver partnered Bagnall, but the latter immediately returned to the pavilion, being caught by Clarke's next ball. 56—7—13. Hutchison filled the gap, cutting Clarke for a single, and having a narrow escape in the next ball, which he skied dangerously. This partnership continued to multiply the runs slowly but steadily, each man treating the bowlers with respect, but neglecting no opportunity. A boundary by Hutchison brought the score up to 70, and he followed this up by an excellent drive off Hennessy's first delivery in a new over. The batsman appeared confident when he next faced Clarke, for he lifted one of his deliveries clean on to Queen's Road, cutting the succeeding one to the boundary. At this stage both bowlers appeared good sport for the slogging Hutchison, who was sending the leather to all quarters of the compass, and scored 18 off one of Hennessy's overs.

Hutchison's meteoric and useful innings was brought to a close by a change of bowler, Main relieving Clarke at the western end and clean bowling Hutchison with the first ball of his first over. Hutchison had added a useful 39 to the total and was heartily applauded as he approached the pavilion. Green was next man in, but Main's second delivery took his wicket, and Hongkong's last man, Bird, went out from the pavilion, followed by the cheers of the spectators. Hongkong now required 35, and Bird opened to the trundling of the successful Main, and blocked Hennessy's next over. Oliver sent Main's second delivery to the boundary, the spectators being held in suspense for a few anxious seconds, until it was apparent that the long field man had no opportunity of effecting a catch. A few more boundaries for Oliver, and then Bird faced the bowling of Main to again stonewall the over. Bird was playing the same safe game during Main's next over, but lifting one a little too high to the mid-on Clarke made sure of the catch. The Combined Team thus won an exceedingly interesting and exciting match by 21 run.

Scores:—

HONGKONG.—(2ND INNINGS.)

T. E. Pearce, c Barrett, b Clarke	5
A. C. E. Elborough, c Zehnder, b Clarke	5
W. C. D. Turner, c Anderson, b Clarke	14
Rev. W. H. Maundrell, b Clarke	0
W. N. Edwards, b Hennessy	9
Capt. Garnett, b Hennessy	6
Lieut. Bagnall, b Clarke	13
R. E. H. Oliver, not out	26
R. O. Hutchison, b Main	39
Lieut. Green, b Main	0
R. E. O. Bird, c Clarke, b Main	1
Extras	8

Total

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clarke	14	1	72	5
Main	4	1	7	3
Hennessy	18	5	39	2

INTERPORT TENNIS.

STRAITS BEATS HONGKONG.

One of the most interesting tennis matches witnessed in Hongkong was the meeting on Tuesday afternoon between the Hongkong and Singapore champions—C. A. Carr and A. D. Cox—and yet the result was disappointing to the large body of spectators, as Carr, who was regarded as one of the finest tennis players in the Far East, met his master. Cox did not give him a look in at all, winning the three sets in succession. The scores were 6/0, 6/1, 6/4.

The first game found both men keeping well on the back line. Their style of play was much the same, though Cox had a very effective slicing serve and put tremendous force into each stroke. His returns were well placed and very speedy, and nearly every time found his man unprepared. From the first it was seen that Cox had the game in hand. He kept Carr running all over the court and won the first six games in succession, gaining a love set. Carr was not playing with his usual steadiness. His service was not so effective, and on several occasions his backhand was weak, and in taking the speedy returns of his opponent he found it impossible to keep within the chalk.

The second set was practically a repetition of the first. Cox put the ball all over the place and kept Carr on the move, and his fierce driving strokes were practically untakeable. However, Carr won the second game, but try as he might he could not win another. He made several double faults, and after deuce was called in the fifth game he had a chance of winning; he ended a fine rally by hitting just beyond the chalk. In the next game he had another good try, and finding Cox at the net tossed on to the back line, but the latter returned it with a clean overhead stroke which Carr smashed, only to find it returned with a force which made it impossible for him to take. This ended the second set 6/2.

A better struggle was made in the third set. Carr lost his first serve and so did Cox. This was repeated in the next two games, and then Carr with some fine volleying got a lead of two games. He was not allowed to keep it, for Cox won the next four right off and ended the match.

INTER-OBT CRICKET.

HONGKONG BATTING AVERAGES.

	Shanghai.		Straits.		ombd.		Average	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	Ttl.			
Capt. Baird	22	66	not	—	88	44		
W. N. Edwards	119	17	not	17	162	40.5		
W. C. D. Turner	76	38	6*	19	14	147	36.75	
T. E. Pearce	64	35	26	45	5	175	35	
Rev. W. H. Maundrell	—	4	not	45	0	99	30	
Lieut. Bagnall	37*	18	not	11	13	79	16.3	
R. O. Hutchison	—	—	—	—	39	39	19.5	
A. C. E. Elborough	58	1	30	0	5	94	18.8	
B. E. H. Oliver	9	2*	not	18	26*	55	17.5	
Capt. Garnett	16	10	not	0	6	32	8	
R. E. O. Bird	2*	1	not	12*	1	16	8	
*Lieut. Green	16	8	not	4	0	28	7	

* Not out.

Pearce with 175 has the highest total for the meeting but his average of 35 is excelled by Captain Baird who only batted twice, making his total of 88 work out at 44, while Edwards with 40.5, also has a better average. The last named has the distinction of being the only batsman to make a century during the tourney.

HONGKONG BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AVERAGE.
Bagnall	11	5	25	3	8.3
Bird	105.53	28	32	80	10.6
Oliver	67	38	198	14	14.14
Baird	31.2	5	108	7	15.4
Garnett	21	1	117	3	39

Though Bird's effective bowling was a feature of the meeting his average is surpassed by Bagnall's.

SHANGHAI BATTING AVERAGES.

	Hk. Straits Comb.				Average	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
R. N. Anderson	46*	14	19	24	27	134 26.8
C. F. Shackleton	2	0	82	6	—	90 22.5
Capt. Barrett	22	8	23	27	6 16	102 17
A. E. Lanning	12	15	22	4	—	53 13.75
W. J. Hawkins.....	7	27	0	20	—	54 13.5
D. Brand	5	0	38	21	2 9	75 12.5
W. E. Wilson	29	3	10	5	—	47 11.75
D. E. Donnelly.....	0	8	15*	6	—	29 9.8
N. L. Sparke	0	0	8	21	10* 4	43 8.6
T. Main	0	0*	14	0*	1 4	19 4.75
P. Lambe	10	0	0	6	—	16 4

* Not out.

SHANGHAI BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AVERAGE.
Donnelly	33	4	138	7	19.7
Main	59.6	7	214	8	27.25
Sparke	58	7	194	7	27.7
Wilson	14	1	75	2	37.5
Anderson	34	4	206	4	51.5
Barrett	3	0	12	0	—

STRAITS BATTING AVERAGES.

	Hk.		Shghi.		Comb.		Average	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	Ttl.	
N. E. Grenier	24	6	55	17	79	35	216	36
B. L. Eddis	33	16	28	74	4	36	191	31.8
T. Hubback	23	23	—	—	—	—	46	23
H. R. S. Zehnder	53*	8	1	16*	4	9	91	22.75
A. Maartensz	0	2	59	6*	5	13*	85	21.25
Dr. Hennessey	25	3	21	—	18	2	69	13.8
V. C. Brown	13	11	23	4	—	—	51	12.75
Lieut. Clarke	1	17	2	5	1	39	65	10.83
Lt. Paxon	—	—	7*	—	—	—	7	7
T. G. Hickley	0	0	9	0	—	—	9	2.25
R. Mackenzie	2	1	0	1	—	—	4	1
R. G. Cavendish	0	0*	0*	—	—	—	0	

* Not out.

STRAITS BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AVERAGE.
Hennessey	126.6	27	319	21	15.19
Hickley	5	0	31	2	15.5
Clarke	79	8	319	19	16.78
Grenier	88	0	49	2	24.5
Eddis	5	0	31	1	31.0
Mackenzie	89	4	122	2	61.0
Hubback	3	0	14	0	—

"THE NATIONAL SERVICE FOR SEAFARERS."

A special service for Seafarers (on the lines of that held annually in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Trafalgar Day) was held on Dec. 2 commencing at 9 p.m., in St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. There was a gratifying attendance of seafaring men belonging to the navy and the mercantile marine. The congregation included H.E. the Governor (Sir Frederick Lugard), attended by Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C.; and Captain Simson, Private Secretary; Captain John Nicholas, H.M.S. *Flora* (the senior naval officer at present in port); Commander F. Acton, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Major H. E. Evans, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Tamar*, Commander Basil Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master); Captain P. H. Rolfe, Younger Brother of Trinity, master of the s.s. *Yuensang* (who, we believe, was largely instrumental in arranging for the service), Captain A. E. Hodgins, Captain Thomas and many others.

Among representatives of the shipping interests of the port we noticed the Hon. Mr. Gresson, head of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.; Mr. E. F. Aucott, of the firm's shipping department; Mr. A. Sinclair, the firm's marine superintendent, and others.

The service was taken by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), who was assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson (the Cathedral Chaplain), and the Rev. C. E. Thompson (in charge of the Missions to Seamen). The hymns sung during the service included "Eternal Father, strong to save," "Praise the Lord, ye heavens adore Him," and "Oh God our help in ages past."

The sermon was preached by the Bishop who took his text from Psalm cvii., 23-24—"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters: these see the works of the Lord and his wonders on the deep." His Lordship prefaced his exposition of the text by saying that there is held every year as near as possible to the 21st of October a national service for seafarers in St. Paul's Cathedral a service of thanks giving to God. Similar services were being held in other parts of the British Empire, and it was felt that Hongkong ought to have such a service this year. In this Colony surely owed a deep debt of gratitude to the seafaring men; we had all been brought here in safety over the sea, and we depended on the mariners to bring us the necessities of life. Modern life would be impossible but for the services they rendered. Many times when they thought of their hardships, their heroism, and the way they endured separation, and the monotony of the lives they spent upon the sea, they desired to show their gratitude to them, and his Lordship here mentioned that one way of doing this would be to support the Missions to Seamen. Here in Hongkong he had found that landmen were ever ready to show their appreciation of the work of that Mission, and he mentioned the large sums recently contributed for the new Institute. The offering at that service would be devoted to the Missions to Seamen. Proceeding to deal with his text his lordship pointed out three plain facts and three simple duties. The facts were (1) There is a God; (2) God is great; (3) God is near; and the duties were (1) to acknowledge God; (2) to obey God; (3) to trust Him. His lordship preached on these subjects in homely and direct language an impressive sermon.

The National Anthem was sung after the Benediction.

THE MOOSA EBRAHIM CASE.

The further hearing of the case in which Moosa Ebrahim was charged with committing offences against the Bankruptcy Ordinance was continued before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on the 1st inst.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendant. S. M. E. Allana, recalled, was further examined. He produced his pass book with the Yokohama Specie Bank, and a statement of his account with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank.

It is in evidence that you paid altogether to Mr. Kemp, the Official Receiver, \$6,060.50?—Yes.

That does not quite agree with the amount given in Mr. Moxon's letter. Can you tell me why you paid that precise amount to the Official Receiver?—The defendant told me to.

Does the bulk of this (book produced) appear to be in defendant's handwriting?—Yes.

On page 76 there is an entry, "Paid Official Receiver, \$6,060.50." Is that in defendant's handwriting?—Yes.

At this stage Mr. Bowley asked permission to call some witnesses who were present on subpoena.

Mr. Beavis had no objection.

Mr. J. M. Campos, clerk to Mr. G. P. Lammert, auctioneer, was then called, and testified to the defendant leaving certain goods at Mr. Lammert's.

Mr. G. C. Moxon stated that in 1907 Moosa e Vieira and Co. had a current account with the National Bank of China, of which he was then managing director. He understood that defendant was a partner in the firm mentioned. The Bank bought the firm's bills in connection

with a cargo shipped from Bombay for a large amount. The firm got into difficulties somewhere about November, 1907. A private meeting of creditors was held at the National Bank of China, the Bank being the largest creditor. At that meeting witness was requested to liquidate the affairs of the firm, and he requested the defendant to disclose his business, and to hand over all his property. Early in January, 1908, the defendant filed his petition in bankruptcy, and on May 18th witness was appointed trustee of the firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beavis:

Did you ask Allana for all the information he could give you about the defendant and his affairs?—So far as my recollection serves me, I did.

And you doubtless asked Allana questions concerning the defendant's property?—I should think I did.

Did Allana ever tell you that the defendant had a share in his business?—I don't remember. The case stands part heard.

THE ARMED ROBBERY AT WEST POINT.

The hearing of the charges of armed robbery, and of cutting and wounding with intent to murder, preferred against six Chinese from West Point, opened before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on November 29th.

Inspector Robertson, who conducted the prosecution, asked his Worship first to hear the case against the first five defendants, all of whom pleaded guilty. The sixth, who had been a foki in the shop at which the robbery took place, and who was practically the ringleader, could be tried later, and some of the other defendants could be called to give evidence against him. The case against the woman who was charged with receiving stolen property, could also be taken later. The wounded foki had now recovered, and had been discharged from hospital, so that the second charge could be dropped, the first being sufficient.

The first witness called was Li Hi Sau. He said he was the master of a mat bag shop at 292, Des Vœux Road West. A robbery took place at his shop at about 7.30 p.m. on the 22nd October. Witness was at the time in the accountant's room on the first floor smoking opium. Three men, one of whom showed a knife entered the room and asked him for his keys. Witness told them he was only a visitor, and did not belong to the shop. One of the men searched him, and relieved him of his keys. The master was then asked to open the safe, after doing which his visitors put some cloth into his mouth and tied his hands. Witness' head was then covered with a waistcoat and he was removed to another part of the shop, wrapped up in a blanket and tied to a pole. Some twenty minutes later the foki who was injured came upstairs, and was seized and struck by four or five men. After striking him they stabbed him, and he heard the foki call out "Save life."

His Worship—How do you know that?

Witness—I was not completely covered, I could see a little.

Did you see him stabbed?—No.

Proceeding, witness said he saw several men enter a back room, and then he saw them putting on his long coats, with which they departed, as well as with a number of bundles. Shortly afterwards one of the robbers returned and threatened to stab witness if he moved. When the robber left his servant boy untied him, and he ran up to the roof with several of his men, fearing that the robbers would return. Later he descended and examined his effects, and found that he had been robbed of \$850 in bank notes, \$150 in silver and 23 or 24 pieces of clothing, which he valued at \$290. He saw as many as six robbers, and could recognise two of them in Court. They were the first and fourth defendants. The six robbers had knives, and one of them showed witness a revolver.

Further evidence was taken and the hearing adjourned.

The recent typhoon that passed over Iloilo and Cebu almost blotted out the lighthouse and its surroundings on the island of Tanguingui, off the northern part of the island of Cebu. It destroyed the house and damaged the light, and the keeper and his principal assistant were drowned.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, November 29th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE
(HON. MR. REES DAVIES).

BANKRUPTCY PROSECUTION.

The trial of Li Wei Tong, partner of the Lum Yick firm, which formerly did business at 304, Des Voeux Road, was continued. The accused was charged with offences under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and pleaded not guilty.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland), instructed by Mr. Dennys, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) appeared for the defence.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. H. A. Lammert, W. F. Gardner, A. J. Rocha, E. H. W. Reinhard, D. Jackson, G. H. Barker and R. D. Harvie.

When the case for the Crown had closed,

Mr. Alabaster raised certain points for his Lordship's consideration, the principal one being as to whether the word "person," mentioned in section 82 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, referred to a firm.

His Lordship considered the question raised an important one, because, if Counsel's contention was correct, no proceedings would lie in future as the law stood, where a receiving order was made against a firm. It would be necessary to have a final decision on that point, either with a view to giving the bankruptcy officer the future form a receiving order must take, or if necessary, amending the law. In an important commercial community such as this he thought the question should be decided, and he proposed to refer the point to the Full Court. The Court rose until this morning.

Tuesday, November 30th.

Mr. Alabaster, in opening the case for the defence, said if the Crown's date as to the removal of the goods was correct, the removal took place after the firm had ceased to carry on business. If the other date mentioned was correct, the transactions complained of took place while the firm was still carrying on its business, and it was for the Crown to satisfy the jury that the goods were not disposed of in the ordinary way of trade. How did the Crown prove their date? By producing a large number of coolies who all swore that the removal took place on the 16th, 17th and 18th April. Then it transpired that these coolies had had a little conference about it, and all had agreed that that would be the best date to give. The Crown were dissatisfied with their own witnesses, and put in some documentary evidence to confirm their story. And that documentary evidence consisted of forged documents; forged by a man who was in the firm and had signed the declaration of assets, but who had since absconded. That man cooked the books and tore out pages, therefore little value could be put on the date given by the Crown. Yet the learned Attorney-General said he considered himself bound by his dates. He was willing to stand or fall by them, and Counsel submitted that he had already fallen. By the case for the prosecution it was perfectly clear that the godown was hired on March 17th, a month before the firm went bankrupt. Therefore the whole point that this could not be in the ordinary way of business, that it was after the bankruptcy, had failed. Then it came out, in the course of the case for the Crown, exactly what did happen concerning the removal of the goods, of which the prisoner was accused. Their great witness—the man who kept on forgetting and remembering—said the man who ran away was in charge of the books, and the prisoner was in charge of the foks. The only evidence on which the case for the prosecution was based was the evidence given by the defendant at his public examination. The public examination of a man was one of the few in which he was bound to answer questions that might afterwards be used against him. In this case, so far as he understood, there was no public examination until September. In or about that month the Official Receiver was told

that the prisoner was a partner, and he was examined and signed his depositions. He then explained that he had a small share in a large business. Another man, who was called as a witness by the Crown, when questioned as to the partnership, swore he was an employee getting \$12 a month. Counsel asked the jurors to consider whether a man dressed up in silks and satins was likely to be only an employee getting \$12 a month, a man who paid nearly two years' salary to buy a title. The date of the removal was very important. If the Crown satisfied the jury that the goods were not removed in the ordinary course of business, then they must convict. But if the Crown did not satisfy them that the goods were not removed in the ordinary course of business, then they must acquit.

Evidence for the defence was then called, and after listening to the addresses of Counsel and his Lordship's directions, the jury retired.

Ten minutes later they returned into Court, and the foreman announced that they unanimously found the prisoner not guilty on all counts of the indictment.

The prisoner was then discharged.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.
GOMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

S. A. Marican was the defendant in an action in which Umer Jooseb claimed \$152, balance due for wages while in the employ of S. E. Allana and Co.

Mr. F. Paget Hett (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leo d' Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) represented the defendant.

Mr. Hett stated that the amount claimed was \$152 for wages due. The defendant paid into Court on September 28th \$107.27, being the amount he admitted to be due. It was not stated why that amount was paid in, or in respect of what portion of the claim.

Mr. Almada said the plaintiff did not give sufficient particulars in his writ. On Saturday he asked to be supplied with full particulars of the claim, with dates during the eleven months mentioned, and amounts received from time to time. He had agreed with Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) that the case should stand over.

Mr. Hett was not agreeable to the case standing over.

Mr. Almada said he was quite prepared to go on as far as the plaintiff's case was concerned, but he would then ask for an adjournment.

His Lordship informed Mr. Almada that he could apply when the time came.

Mr. Hett said the plaintiff's case was that he was engaged by S. A. Marican in November, 1908, as a salesman in the shop of S. E. Allana and Co., which was purchased by Marican. Plaintiff was engaged on the same terms as his previous engagement with S. E. Allana and the Official Receiver.

His Lordship—He is claiming from that date?

Mr. Hett said the claim was from November 3rd, 1908. Plaintiff would state that when he made arrangements with Marican it was distinctly understood that he was to be engaged on the same terms as his previous engagement, and what the previous engagement was could be proved by the Official Receiver's books. He would call the plaintiff, and Allana, who was present when arrangements were made, and the latter would state what the plaintiff's wages were before.

Plaintiff was then called, and gave evidence on the lines of his solicitor's opening statement.

In cross-examination he said he originally came to the Colony on his own account, but later he was engaged by Allana in India on a dollar basis and without written agreement. From the date of his engagement he drew from time to time what he required for his expenses, but he always drew less than his salary.

And there is nothing in the books to indicate that you were paid \$25 or more a month?—I don't know whether Allana kept an account or not.

Even when you kept the accounts there is nothing in the books to show what your salary was?—I don't know.

When Marican bought over the business from the Official Receiver it was not running well?—No, Marican and Allana told me not to take too much notice of the business. On November 3rd Marican and Allana called at the shop, and Marican said: "From this date you are my servant; serve me as faithfully as you served Allana."

And he also said he would increase your salary from \$300 to 400 rupees?—No, he said to \$27.

And when he said what I said he did say, Moosa was present?—No.

Is it not a fact that when Marican took over the business he put Moosa there as manager?—No, Allana was manager.

Although he was a bankrupt?—Yes. I don't know whether he was manager or had any interest in the shop, but he did what he liked with it.

You admit that from November 3rd you saw Moosa there constantly?—Yes.

You kept the books up to March 6th?—I never kept the books; Moosa and Allana kept them.

S. M. E. Allana, called and examined by Mr. Hett, said he was a bankrupt and formerly carried on the business of S. E. Allana and Co. Plaintiff was in the employment of that firm, and when witness went bankrupt he transferred his business to Marican. The business ostensibly belongs to Marican now. Plaintiff was employed by S. E. Allana and Co., and after the transfer to Marican of that business, by the defendant. His wages were agreed at the rate of \$27 a month. Moosa first began to look after the business on August 24th, this year. Witness managed the shop from March 16th till August 24th, 1909.

When did the Official Receiver take his men out of the shop?—On March 16th.

On what date did you transfer to Marican?—On November 2nd, 1908.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Almada:

You are out on bail on a charge laid by the defendant against you?—Yes, a false charge.

That charge is still pending?—Yes.

When did you first engage the plaintiff in this action?—In January, 1907.

In India?—Here, at the rate of \$25 a month. And there is nothing in your books to indicate what was his salary?—No, but advances are entered in the books.

And the plaintiff could draw what he liked from time to time so long as he did not exceed his salary?—Yes, sometimes.

Sometimes he overdraw?—No.

When you went bankrupt how many months' wages were due to the plaintiff?—Eight.

The Official Receiver was appointed manager of your business after your receiving order?—Yes.

And from the date of his taking over he was responsible for the payment of all salaries due?—He only paid two men he put there.

And the plaintiff was one of them?—No.

When Marican took over the business and engaged the plaintiff, was not Moosa present?—No.

How are you so certain about that?—I remember it well.

And you did not remember then what salary was being paid by you to the plaintiff?—\$27 a month, and Marican agreed to pay him the same sum.

And nothing was said about rupees at all?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Hett:

At the time your statement of affairs was made you were friendly with the defendant?—Yes.

And at a subsequent date you managed the shop for Marican?—Yes.

How long ago was it since you first had differences with him?—We were friendly until the end of July of this year.

Did anyone dispute the plaintiff's rate of wages made in your statement of affairs at the time?—No.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Almada renewed his application for an adjournment, as one of his witnesses, Moosa, was in gaol, and he would have to have him produced on a writ of habeas corpus.

The defendant, whom Mr. Hett wished called, was not in Court, and his Lordship adjourned

for a quarter of an hour to allow of his being called. As the defendant could not be found, however, the hearing was adjourned.

Wednesday, December 1st.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES DAVIES,
K.C. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

RECEIVING STOLEN MASONIC JEWELS.

Tse Kwai was indicted on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. A. B. Bryson (foreman), F. Drude, J. W. Peate, E. H. B. Schwandes, J. J. Judah, A. G. Coppin and W. E. Molson.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, Jr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while the prisoner was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon).

Mr. Alabaster, in opening the case for the Crown, said the prisoner was charged with receiving three Masonic jewels well knowing them to have been previously stolen. It was his duty to prove three things before the jury could convict: First, that the jewels were stolen. Secondly, that after the jewels were stolen they were received by the prisoner. Thirdly, he had to prove that at the time the prisoner received them he knew they were stolen. The theft would be proved by the owner of the jewels, and the thief who was caught, prosecuted, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for stealing them. The thief would also prove that the jewels came into possession of the prisoner to whom he sold them. Moreover, a statement made by the prisoner at the Police Station would be put in in which he admitted receiving the jewels from the thief. Guilty knowledge could be inferred from the circumstances of a case. If he put before the jurors a number of circumstances from which they thought they could safely infer that the defendant must have known the jewels were stolen, they could draw that inference. If they thought the circumstances failed they must acquit, and if they were doubtful about it they should also acquit.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty by six to one, after hearing the evidence, and his Lordship asked the prisoner if he had anything to say.

Prisoner—I did not know these things were stolen. How could I have known?

Mr. Potter pointed out that the thief had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

His Lordship, after being informed that there was nothing known previously against the prisoner, informed him that he regarded his offence as worse—in fact much worse—than that of the thief. The prisoner was a man in very different circumstances to the coolie, a man who ought to have known better, and his Lordship strongly advised him, on the expiration of the sentence he was about to pass, to endeavour to lead an honest life, and not to attempt to benefit by fraud perpetrated upon other people. The Chief Justice assumed that the prisoner had hitherto borne a good character, and took that into consideration. The prisoner would be imprisoned with hard labour for nine calendar months.

Thursday, December 2nd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.
GOMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Mrs. R. A. Ford sued Mr. W. H. Emberley to recover \$500, balance due under an agreement dated September 8th, for the purchase by the defendant from the plaintiff of the furniture and goodwill belonging to the plaintiff then in the house at 74, Caine Road.

There was a counter-claim by the defendant, which set forth that the plaintiff was a widow, and formerly carried on the business of a boarding-house keeper at 74, Caine Road. The defendant now carried on the business of a boarding-house keeper at No. 43, Robinson

Road. He was induced to make the alleged agreement mentioned in the indorsement of the writ by the fraudulent representation of the plaintiff that the boarding-house at 74, Caine Road had been fully occupied by boarders from January to April in the present year. The defendant was further induced to make the contract by the fraudulent representation of the plaintiff that her intention was to return to England, and not to commence, another boarding-house business in Hongkong. In the alternative the defendant said that plaintiff agreed by verbal agreement on or about September 8th not to set up another boarding-house in Hongkong; and according to the true construction of the contract the plaintiff was precluded from setting up, and from canvassing persons who had boarded with her, in order to induce them to board in any other boarding-house which she might set up. The plaintiff did, on or about September 8th, canvass certain boarders who resided at 74, Caine Road, for the purpose of inducing them to enter a boarding-house she was about to open. The defendant claimed an injunction restraining the plaintiff from opening or continuing to carry on a boarding-house business in the Colony; also a rescission of the aforesaid contract, and the return of the sum of \$500 paid by the defendant to the plaintiff on the signing thereof, or in the alternative the sum of \$700 damages caused to him by the acts of the plaintiff.

The defence to the counter-claim was a total denial.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) represented the defendant.

Mr. Hinds moved for judgment on part of the counter-claim on the ground of an admission in the pleadings. The seventh paragraph said that the plaintiff was fitting out the premises at 74, Caine Road for the purpose of using the same as a boarding-house. These premises, 74, Caine Road, were occupied as a boarding-house by the plaintiff, who sold her goodwill to the defendant. Upon the defendant moving to more commodious premises, the plaintiff re-took these premises and commenced to fit them out as a boarding-house again. Plaintiff admitted that, in the defence to the counter-claim.

His Lordship—Supposing you get judgment on that, what do you get?

Mr. Hinds—I want judgment for damages.

Mr. Hodgson—I submit your Lordship cannot possibly give judgment on this now. It all depends on the whole case.

His Lordship—Do you admit you sold the goodwill?

Mr. Hodgson—Not in the sense my friend alleges.

His Lordship—Do you admit you sold the goodwill? Never mind in what sense.

Mr. Hodgson—I admit we sold the goodwill at the time of the contract. Later, you will see what that goodwill was.

His Lordship—There is a written agreement, I suppose?

Mr. Hodgson—Yes.

His Lordship decided to go on.

Mr. Hodgson—The words in the contract are, "at present at No. 74." I attach a certain amount of importance to those words, especially having regard to my friend's request for judgment.

His Lordship—I am not quite sure how far the Bills of Sale Act will come in.

Mr. Hodgson—That is a point. The defendant in this action put in a counter-claim by way of defence, practically making several allegations of fraud against the plaintiff to induce the defendant to enter into this contract. That fraudulent representation is denied.

His Lordship—If you sell a goodwill you are not allowed to canvas.

Mr. Hodgson—We deny entirely that we canvassed. I submit to your Lordship that there was never a greater attempt to get out of a contract than the defendant has attempted here. This attempt was absolutely unjustifiable and it inflicted a great wrong on his client.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff upon the understanding that she left No. 74, Caine Road, as soon as proper notice could be given. But plaintiff was not to be precluded from setting up another boarding-house elsewhere.

Friday, December 3rd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES DAVIES,
K.C. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

UNSATISFACTORY RICE CONTRACTS.

The Hang Sing firm sued Messrs. W. R. Loxley and Co. to recover the sum of \$4,274, being balance due for rice sold and delivered, while the defendants counter-claimed \$3,727.44, for breach by the plaintiffs of the terms of their contracts.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the plaintiffs, while defendants were represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, who was instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley).

Mr. Potter said he thought it was fairly clear on the pleadings that the rice had been delivered, that the defendants admitted it had been delivered, and, in fact, that the defendants admitted actually owing the plaintiffs the sum of \$4,274. Defendants had put in a counter-claim, and the only point at issue between the parties, as shown on the pleadings, was whether or no the defendants were entitled to gain a certain amount on the counter-claim, or to reduce the plaintiffs' claim of \$4,274. He would, therefore, as the claim was admitted, ask for judgment.

His Lordship—The question the defendants raise is as to what they are entitled to on their contract.

Mr. Potter—Exactly. The rice has in fact been received and dealt with by the defendants.

His Lordship—And you ask for judgment on the claim?

Mr. Potter—Yes.

His Lordship—What do you say, Mr. Slade?

Mr. Slade said that a portion of what his friend said was perfectly correct. There was no dispute at all that if the defendants' allegations of breach of warranty and failure to fulfil the terms of the contract were not established, they owed the plaintiffs the amount of the claim. Supposing the defendants succeeded on their counter-claim, the plaintiffs would then be entitled to judgment on their claim for the difference. The burden of proof was on the defendants, and they had to begin. The plaintiffs had had nothing to prove.

Mr. Potter quite agreed that the burden of proof was on the defendants, but contended that he was entitled to ask his Lordship to say that the plaintiffs had recovered on their claim. It was clearly laid down that if the defendants recovered more afterwards, the judgment would be in their favour for the difference.

His Lordship—If I enter judgment for the plaintiffs on the claim, how does it prejudice your position, Mr. Slade?

Mr. Slade said it prejudiced his position with regard to costs. The admission which was made was that plaintiffs were entitled to a sum of \$4,000 odd for rice sold and delivered, if that rice was of the quality called for by the contract. If it was not, which fact they alleged and would have to prove, then the plaintiffs were not entitled to that amount, but either to nothing at all, or something very much less. Judgment would prejudice him in this way: If he established that the defendants were entitled to nothing, by reason of none of the rice being of the quality demanded by the contract, then judgment would be given against him for a debt he did not owe. Another reason was that if his Lordship gave judgment for the \$4,274, the amount would carry interest at once, whereas if there was only a balance order of \$100, interest would only be running on the \$100. No judgment could be given on a claim until it was ascertained whether the amount of the claim was either extinguished or diminished.

His Lordship said he did not think he would be justified in granting judgment on the claim at present.

Mr. Potter said if this was a set-off his Lordship could not give judgment; but if it only was a counter-claim he was entitled on the admissions to ask for judgment. The plaintiff won on his claim if he did win, and the defendant won on his counter-claim if he did win, and judgment would be given for the balance for the purpose of execution. What his friend was obviously bucking at was the question of interest, and Mr. Slade should have seen ahead and anticipated that.

Mr. Slade said if the rice was up to sample the defendants were bound to pay; but if it was not, they were not. He suggested that the discussion should be postponed until the end of the case, when all the facts were ascertained.

Mr. Potter objected. This was rather an important point.

Mr. Slade—It is not an important point at all, unless it is of advantage to my friend.

Mr. Potter—Can your Lordship with respect hold that it is premature to give judgment when my claim is admitted?

Mr. Slade—The claim is not admitted.

His Lordship—What better position would you be in if you got judgment now?

Mr. Potter—I claim it because I am entitled to it.

His Lordship said he was not satisfied that he should give judgment on the claim at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Slade then opened. He said this was a claim for \$4,274 made by the plaintiffs against Messrs. Loxley and Co. for rice shipped under several contracts to South Africa. There were no less than 18 shipments, and in respect of sixteen of these, the rice was not up to sample; in fact, it was not the rice the defendants had ordered. They ordered, both by description and sample, No. 1 Siam rice, and in pretended performance of that contract the plaintiffs shipped rice which was bad No. 2 Siam rice. Counsel then outlined the course of dealings between the parties, and gave a short narrative of the events which happened in connection with the first contract, the other contracts being fulfilled on similar conditions.

The hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

BAIL REFUSED.

An unusual case was mentioned before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy* on the 1st inst. when a Chinese gentleman named Wong Yuk Shi was arraigned on charges of forging a will, uttering a forged will and making a false declaration.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Almada and Smith) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bowley said he understood the defendant was charged with forging a will, uttering a forged will, and making a false declaration.

His Worship—That is so, but the charges want recasting, and that will be done later.

Mr. Bowley—On the two former charges the defendant is liable to an extremely heavy penalty. I understand that by means of this forged will he obtained a sum amounting to over \$100,000.

Mr. Almada—That is not so.

His Worship—I understand you object to bail, Mr. Bowley?

Mr. Bowley—Yes.

Mr. Almada—My friend's statement that the defendant obtained a sum of over \$100,000 is not correct. There was a sum of \$10,000 odd paid, but after deducting a large sum for solicitors' costs, there was a balance left of about \$80,000 for division. The estate was to be divided into four parts, and supposing the share of the defendant amounted to a fourth part of \$80,000—

His Worship—Whatever the size of the share, I don't think it has any effect on the case.

Mr. Almada—It must have. Your Worship must also take into consideration that the defendant is interested in large sums of money in Hongkong, and that the estate was not finally divided.

His Worship—Just now I know nothing of the details.

Mr. Almada—I am putting these facts before your Worship, and they will be proved.

His Worship—The charge is uttering a forged will, for which the maximum penalty is life. I cannot accept bail at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Bowley then stated that he would not be prepared to go on until Friday week.

Mr. Almada—The man will be remanded from Friday till Friday week, and the prosecution objects to bail entirely.

Mr. Bowley—I don't object to bail in the sum of \$100,000.

Mr. Almada—\$100,000 is absurd and prohibitive. The estate is not worth that much.

His Worship (to Mr. Bowley)—Your \$100,000 amounts to no bail at all. It is prohibitive.

Mr. Almada—I cannot find it.

His Worship said the 10th instant was the first available day he had.

Mr. Almada—I must ask your Worship to take into consideration the question of bail. My client will have to make up his accounts.

His Worship—What is his interest in the Colony? What does he do?

Mr. Almada—Nothing. He is simply waiting to receive all the monies in the estate to which he is entitled.

His Worship—He has no business in the Colony?

Mr. Almada—No. He is a gentleman.

His Worship—I think I must refuse bail.

Mr. Almada—Refuse bail just because he has no business here. He has as much interest in the estate as the prosecutor.

His Worship formally remanded the case until the 9th instant.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

PUBLICATION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Some correspondence relative to the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, 1909, has just been printed as a Parliamentary paper. We need only quote the following letter written to Sir Edward Grey by Mr. C. Clementi Smith on his return to London:—

London, April 8, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit some observations on the proceedings of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai and its results.

The following countries sent delegations: The United States of America, Austria, China, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Persia, and Siam. The proceedings were carried on in the English language, with occasional interpretation into French.

After the commission had settled the rules and orders under which the business was to be conducted, each delegation presented a report on the cultivation of poppy, the production of opium and its preparation for use, the extent to which it was used, and the control exercised by Government over its manufacture and sale. These reports were read, generally with explanatory comments, by the chief of each delegation, and discussion thereon was then invited.

It is almost needless to say that the report which was awaited with the greatest interest was that which was presented by China. It was read by the second Chinese commissioner, and was of a disappointing character. He admitted, with the utmost frankness, that the statistics and statements regarding the extent to which poppy cultivation and the smoking of opium had been reduced were "guesswork" or "patchwork," but at the same time he was able to show with considerable satisfaction that in certain of the provinces of China steady progress had been made towards carrying out what he aptly described the gigantic task that the Chinese Government had taken in hand. The report was later on sympathetically criticised in a very able memorandum drawn up by Sir Alexander Hosie, and his criticisms remained to a great extent unanswered, and, indeed, were unanswerable.

So soon as all the reports (except one from Russia) had been received and discussed, the commission proceeded to consider the resolutions brought forward by the different delegations. In the first instance the United States' delegates alone had attended the commission with resolutions that had been already prepared. As you are aware, the British delegates were not furnished with any formal proposals to lay before the commission, and, so I could learn, their attitude was similar to that of all the other representatives, with the exception of those from the United States. I should add that at a somewhat late stage the Chinese delegates brought forward certain resolutions, some of which were not, however, pressed, one of them dealing with the agreement between India and China being ruled by the commission as not within its scope.

As the time approached for considering the resolutions of the United States' delegates, and we were not aware of the form they would assume, we decided to submit certain proposals on behalf of our own commission. These were circulated in due course, and were before the full commission when the United States' resolutions were introduced. It became manifest that the majority of the delegations were not prepared to adopt the major portion of those resolutions, and at the suggestion of the senior French delegate an informal conference was held between the British and United States' delegates with a view to the preparation of such resolutions as would meet with the general approval of the commission as a whole.

This conference was held, and, I am glad to be able to add, with very satisfactory results. The commission ultimately adopted all the resolutions on which we were agreed, together with the two other resolutions which at the last moment were brought forward by China on the subject of the closing of the opium divans in the concessions and settlements in China, and the prohibition of the sale in the same places of anti-opium remedies containing opium or its derivatives.

The resolutions thus passed, after recognizing the sincerity of the Government of China in its endeavours to suppress the production and consumption of opium in China, dealt with the following subjects:—

- (a.) The gradual suppression of opium smoking;
- (b.) The methods for preventing the abuse of the use of opium, which each country is invited to re-examine;
- (c.) The duty of adopting reasonable measures to prevent smuggling of opium;
- (d.) The grave importance of controlling the manufacture, sale, and distribution of morphine;
- (e.) The advisability of investigating from a scientific point of view anti-opium remedies, and the properties and effects of opium and its products; and
- (f.) The application of the pharmacy laws to the subjects of each Government in the consular districts, concessions, and settlements in China.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the printed proceedings of the commission, with reports, minutes, &c.*

On behalf of the British commission I beg to request that our great appreciation of the valuable services rendered to us by Mr. W. D. Barnes, of the Straits Settlements service, and of Mr. C. Clementi, of the Hongkong service, may be specially brought under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—I have, &c.

CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH.

*Copies of the minutes, &c., have been placed in the Libraries in both Houses of Parliament.

LORD KITCHENER AND HIS STAFF IN JAPAN.

The Emperor of Japan was pleased to confer high Orders on Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener and the members of his staff. The Field-Marshal received the First Class of the Rising Sun and Paulownia; Major-General Rawlinson, the Second Class of the Rising Sun; Lt Colonel Lambton, the Third Class of the Rising Sun; Major Lord Brooks, the Fourth Class of the Rising Sun; and Capt. Fitz-Gerald, the Fifth Class.

The Field-Marshal had a busy time in Tokyo with entertainments of all kinds. After the Garden Party at the British Embassy on the 12th inst., his Lordship dined with the Prime Minister, and on the following day he attended a reception given by the Minister of War at the Mitsui Club. He lunched with the Emperor on the 15th and he attended a dinner à la Japonaise given by the British Society of Tokyo on the 14th. He left Tokyo on the 16th inst.

A line of cargo that interests a shipping reporter, says a Singapore contemporary, is to see the bales and bales of old newspapers that are sent out from Home to end their glorious careers in the Chinese fish-shops, opium dens, etc. If the writer had been familiar with China he would know that Chinese fish shops have no use for paper. Old newspapers are used for packing sugar.

CHINA ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL DINNER IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN LONDON REPORTER.)

LONDON, November 4th.

The annual dinner of the China Association at the Whitehall Rooms last night was a great success. Supporting the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Scott, were Sir Robert Hart, Lord Redesdale, Sir Cecil Smith, Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, Sir Charles Lucas, Sir Alexander Hosie, General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Major-General Sir William Gascoigne, Sir Thomas Jackson, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir Hiram Wilkinson, Mr. Valentine Chirol, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., Mr. C. S. Addis, Mr. C. J. B. Hurst, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Mr. C. H. Allen, Mr. G. K. Nuttall, Mr. Cecil Hanbury, Mr. G. V. Fiddes, Mr. H. Harrison, Mr. Harold Hodge, Mr. W. Harwood, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Mr. Thomas Worthington, Mr. W. H. Shelford, Mr. J. S. Mackintosh.

Among others present were—Sir Charles Dudgeon, Sir J. McLeavy Brown, Captain Spencer de Horsey, Captain Thomas James, the Bishop of Korea, Captain Bois, Captain Charles Lloyd, Major Marker, Sir William Matthews, Rev George Owen, Dr Wood, Dr J. Watson, Messrs A. G. Angier, Clement Allen, B. F. Alston, A. Anderson, F. Anderson, R. C. Antrobus, R. H. Artindale, C. M. Bartlett, B. P. Bidder, F. C. Bishop, J. C. Bois, E. T. Bond, F. S. A. Bourne, H. F. Brady, Byron Brennan, T. Brown, P. H. Brownie, R. H. Bruce, A. R. Burkill, W. B. Buyers, E. Allen Cameron, James Cantlie, R. Carr, W. Cartwright, G. Cawston, T. A. Clark, S. C. Clarke, E. Cleppli, H. R. Coombs, R. A. Cousens, W. C. Cowie, W. A. Cruickshank, R. A. Currie, Dr E. C. Davenport, J. N. Dawson, L. H. C. Dermer, T. N. Dermer, A. W. Dewhurst, W. W. Dickinson, F. D'Iffanger, R. P. Dipple, Fred Dodwell, G. B. Dodwell, B. C. Drake, G. B. Drew, E. G. Evans, E. W. Farnall, S. G. Fenton, D. Forbes, E. Gammon, A. S. Garfit, G. C. Garfit, W. Gibson, E. Goetz, J. Graham, A. A. Graham, R. M. Gray, E. H. Hancock, H. S. Hancock, A. P. Handley, J. C. Hanson, L. A. J. Hargreaves, H. Harrison, A. S. Harvey, Horace G. Harvey, V. A. C. Hawkins, G. S. Hein, E. Erskine Henderson, H. A. Herbert, F. E. Hesse, Henry Hewat, H. Hickling, N. W. Hickling, R. H. Hill, A. E. Hippisley, E. J. Houle, W. C. Howards, Sam Hughes, E. G. Jamieson, Geo. Jamieson, C. G. Johnson, G. F. Johnson, H. H. Joseph, Walter Judd, Crawford Kerr, Henry Keswick, A. H. King, P. H. King, W. S. King, P. G. Lambert, J. H. Lewis, E. G. Little, H. E. V. Longworthy, E. Gordon Lowder, A. P. MacEwan, J. Macgregor, C. Mackintosh, J. S. Mackintosh, J. A. Maitland, F. J. Marshall, E. Martelli, P. W. Massey, Sidney Mayers, F. W. Maze, W. Mackenzie, Alan Mclean, Carl Meyer, J. R. Michael, J. D. Monro, J. K. Morrison, S. Morris, G. S. Moss, G. K. Nuttall, W. Adams Oram, L. Oury, E. H. Oxley, J. W. Paton, J. H. Perry, J. C. Peter, H. E. Pollock, E. A. Probst, W. G. Pirie, J. H. Pinckvoss, Charles Radburn, O. G. Ready, J. P. Reid, F. Reiss, R. L. Richardson, H. W. Robertson, W. Bruce Robertson, W. S. Robilliard, E. S. Roscoe, C. H. Ross, J. Roselli, E. F. de Rougement, C. V. Sale, F. Salinger, M. S. Salinger, E. Samuel, W. J. Saunders, H. Sanderson, B. C. G. Scott, Colin C. Scott, H. E. Shadgett, C. S. Sharp, W. H. Shockley, J. Silverston, M. Silverston, A. P. Simpson, James Simpson, J. D. Smart, J. de Berniere Smith, H. Staples Smith, J. C. Smith, Walter Smith, F. T. Souter, Julius Stern, Gershom Stewart, H. J. Stockton, A. J. Sundius, E. Stanley Sutton, E. Tapply, Ross J. H. Taylor, F. E. Theodor, W. Theodor, Dr J. D. Thomson, Reginald T. Tower, A. M. Townsend, J. K. Tweed, Fred Ward, H. E. Ward, W. C. Ward, Charles Watney, E. S. Wheeler, H. Whistler, H. Wilcockson, H. C. Wilcox, R. Chatterton Wilcox, A. S. Wilson, J. D. Wilson, James Wilson, V. D. O. Wintle, A. G. Wise, A. G. Wood, A. Zimmermann, A. G. Wise, A. G. Wood, A. Zimmermann.

There was a preliminary reception, the Chairman receiving the guests in the ante-room. The Bishop of Korea said grace, and after dinner the usual loyal toasts were honoured on the call of the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the China Association," said—"I propose to follow the example set by many of the distinguished men who have preceded me in this chair and review as briefly as possible the principal subjects which have engaged the attention of your committee during the past year, hoping that in so doing I may give some information which will be of interest alike to our guests and to the members of this Association."

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

We had hardly risen from our last annual dinner when news came of the dramatic deaths of the Emperor and Empress Dowager. I should hardly refer to an episode so long past, but that it led indirectly to the early dismissal of Yuan Shih-Kai, who has been acclaimed on all sides as the most capable living Chinese statesman, and to the lapse of Peking into a normal condition of somnolent drift, from which only such displays of energy as the recent announcement by Japan that she proposed setting about the Antung railway without further argument seem able to arouse it. Advantage was taken by Japan to settle a whole series of questions that might have dragged on indefinitely under less energetic handling, but which might perhaps have been arranged in some respects more agreeably to China if her statesmen were more willing habitually to discuss matters on a give-and-take basis. (Hear, hear.) On the terms of that settlement, much might be said—a great deal more in fact than it is possible to say on an occasion such as the present—but I may perhaps be permitted to give expression to a regret which has I suspect occurred to many of us, that circumstances have not permitted a display of similar energy by other Powers in other parts of the Empire where other interests were at stake. We must all have deplored, for instance, the evaporation—I will use no stronger term—of the pledge given by the late Viceroy of Wuchang that the construction of the Southern portion of the Grand Trunk Railway should be entrusted to British hands. We must have regretted also the apparent evaporation of the Anglo-German agreement of 1898 respecting railway enterprise in the Yangtze Valley, and the kaleidoscopic transformation of the 1903 Agreement that the Hankow-Szechuen line should be entrusted to Anglo-American enterprise, into an International financial pool. We must have regretted also the whittling away of foreign control over the expenditure of money loaned for railway construction, *pari passu* with the lessening value of the Imperial guarantee owing to the diminishing margin of revenue to meet the increasing charges of debt. (Hear, hear.) We cannot, I think, view Chinese finance without serious anxiety. China is a country of great resources, but those resources are undeveloped, and every obstacle is put in the way of their development. The potential revenue of China is great, but the potentiality depends on financial reform, and of such reform there is, to the ordinary observer, no sign. (Applause.) The provinces have been heavily drawn upon to meet the incidence of the debt, and they have recouped themselves by issuing debased coin and bank notes, a large proportion of which are unsecured. Yet the Government is talking of creating a navy at the cost of millions as though its resources were leaping and abounding as gaily as our own when Mr. Gladstone proposed to abolish the Income Tax, which a modern Liberal Government proposes to raise, in times of peace, to a war figure. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The one feature of the Mackay Treaty to which China seems desirous to give effect is the stipulation that import duties should be raised in exchange for the abolition of *likin*. But we may be excused if we feel less than confident, under the circumstances, that *likin* would be abolished, or that it would not be promptly reimposed under some other name. (Hear, hear.) For not only is there no sign of administrative reform or economy, but we see offices being multiplied, while the prospect looms of the loss of the large revenue—large relatively for China—now yielded by opium. This Association has held aloof from any discussion of the Opium Question as a moral proposition, and I therefore refrain from touching that side of it. We hear a great deal of abolition and reduction. It was stated in a recent number of the *North China Herald* that the Ministry of Finance had reported

to the Throne that poppy cultivation had been eradicated in the five provinces of Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Kiangsu, and Anhui, yet the Customs Report of 1908 says native dealers estimate that, of the opium consumed at Chin-kiang, three-fifths was Kiangsu drug and the balance came from Szechuen, Yunnan, H. an and Shantung. It may, of course, have been eradicated in the meantime, though the process must have been remarkably rapid. I make the point only to confirm the need for statistics if we are to estimate rightly what is taking place, and I would endorse the regret expressed by the British delegates at the Commission—on which Great Britain was so ably represented by Sir Cecil Smith, Sir Alexander Hosie and other distinguished gentlemen—that no statistics were produced by the Chinese of the area under poppy and of the quantity of opium produced in the Empire. No doubt in some regions a considerable diminution is being effected, though we may doubt eradication being quite imminent. Our advisers tend, in the meantime, to justify the apprehension which has long been expressed that the prevention of opium smoking would lead to indulgence, in its stead, in morphia and other drugs more harmful in their effects than opium smoking.

I have alluded to the loss of revenue which China must experience if and when the abolition of opium cultivation and import really take effect. The revenue of Hongkong, a large proportion of which has been derived from the Opium Farm, is already seriously effected. The Imperial Government has promised a substantial contribution towards the loss it has imposed, but that contribution will apparently be insufficient to obviate the necessity of devising other sources of revenue. The recent imposition of an import duty on all wines and spirits brought into the Colony is probably one of the least objectionable taxes that could be devised. Such a duty has, I believe, been in operation for some considerable time at Singapore. The really regrettable feature is that it constitutes a first interference with the status of Hongkong as a free port. (Hear, hear.)

BRITISH POSTAL AGENCIES.

To people who have never been further East than Suez the question of a British Post Office at Tientsin may seem too small to be worth troubling about. But those of us who have been in the furthest East know the value of "prestige," and it is upon the question of prestige that we are content to rest the importance, nay, the necessity, of maintaining a British Post Office at the great Northern port or elsewhere, so long as France, Germany, Japan, and others do the same. It seems to me that the Empire should accept the entire responsibility instead of placing part of it on the shoulders of Hongkong and the ports. (Applause.) The British Government, or the departments of it which are concerned, have got as far as offering to accept half the loss incidental to keeping up British Post Offices at the Treaty Ports, if Hongkong will make good the other half. Hongkong has expressed willingness to agree, provided the ports will bear half of its half, but why should Hongkong pay for maintaining these Post Offices? (Applause.) And how can a cosmopolitan settlement like Shanghai grant a subsidy to an exclusively British Post Office? If it did, other nations might surely apply for similar subsidies, and we should have further indefinite complications introduced in to an already sufficiently complicated situation.

HWANGPOO CONSERVANCY.

Another enterprise in which finance seems likely to cause difficulty is the conservancy of the Hwangpoo. In its hurry to terminate a concert in which every instrument seemed playing a different tune—(laughter)—after the Boxer trouble at Peking, diplomacy exacted from China an undertaking to set aside a certain sum for this purpose, without looking beyond to a period when that sum might be exhausted. Yet that time seemed recently to have arrived, the money having been spent; the work being incomplete and considerable risk being run that much of what has been done will be undone unless funds are promptly forthcoming. It is now announced that, by direction of the Waiwupu, the Taotai of Shanghai has allotted 30,000 taels to complete the closing of the Ship Canal and make the

Astræa Channel effective. It is needless to point out how vital it is to the prosperity of Shanghai to have its approach by water conserved, and I venture to express the hope that diplomatic representations will bring the Central authority to agree that, cost what it may, the scheme for improving the Hwangpoo will be carried out without delay and to a finish. That the commercial community of Shanghai is taking deep interest in this work is shown by the arrangement that has been made recently by their Chamber of Commerce to obtain a report from English engineers of the highest standing on the scheme that is being carried out by Mr. de Rijki. We must hope that report will set at rest the doubts which have been expressed in certain quarters regarding the scheme and put a quencher on all agitation against it.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

All those connected with China will watch with interest the outcome of the recently inaugurated Provincial Assemblies as a first attempt to introduce Constitutional Government in the great Empire, though other reforms—a stable currency is the chief one—may seem to many of us more pressing.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

In former years what was known as a "Guild taboo" was occasionally put in force against foreign firms when they refused to settle claims the considered unjust. But business was not suspended with a firm except for the direct actions of that firm. "Boycott," as recently practised by the Chinese, is of an altogether different character. It is instituted against peoples and firms who are neither responsible for, nor have any connection with, the alleged grievance that is made the pretext for the boycott. The Central and Provincial authorities must be brought to recognise the necessity for adopting strong measures to eradicate this growing canker of "boycott" that has recently been so much in evidence.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY PROJECT.

I am glad to turn to a more agreeable subject. You will have noted, I am sure, with gratification the response which has been made to Sir Frederick Lugard's appeal for funds to endow a University for Hongkong, in pursuance of Mr. Mody's munificent offer of the necessary buildings on condition the Government would give the land and that a stated sum should be subscribed as an Endowment Fund. That appeal was made in January, and we were able to advertise, last month, in the *Times* that the sum asked for, £110,000, was practically assured. This is not the place nor is there time to enlarge on the features by which the project is inspired. The opinions we expressed when we endorsed the appeal have been fully justified. You will have noted as a gratifying feature the liberality—I might say almost the eagerness—with which our Chinese friends have contributed to the Fund. You have seen it announced also that the Home Government has consented to give £300 annually for scholarships which the King has allowed to be called King Edward VII. scholarships—a fitting memento of the fact that it was under His Majesty's reign that the University was founded.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL CHINESE.

We were able to announce also that a permanent endowment has been effected of the School of Practical Chinese, which was founded eight years ago through the liberal subscriptions of certain members of the Association, with the intention that when its success and status under the London University were assured an endeavour would be made to transmute the subscriptions into an endowment. Those conditions have been attained, not altogether perhaps without tribulation, as Mr. Gundry, who initiated and engineered the scheme with the tenacity for which he is noted, might tell us if he were present. The School is being carried on most satisfactorily at King's College, an appeal for endowment has been generously answered, and its future is assured so far as any finance can be held assured under the conditions which the Budget opens out. It is, I think, gratifying to reflect at the present juncture when the subject of Oriental studies is to the fore that this Association had, years before the movement began, realised the need and had given it practical expression.

JAPAN QUESTIONS.

In Japan we have had fortunately few burning questions to engage our attention during the year. I am glad to say that as regards trade marks there appears a fair likelihood that piracy will not in the future be allowed the license it has had in the past, and I trust that the Japanese trader will be brought to understand that there are better ways of trading than copying foreign packing and trade marks in order to push the sale of his imitation wares. Let us hope that before many years pass the ordinary Japanese traders may come to be actuated by the same high moral tone that permeates the ranks of their military and naval countrymen. (Applause.)

The question of taxation of perpetual leaseholders in the old Treaty Ports, which has again cropped up, is, I understand, receiving the attention of the British Government, and I think you will agree with me that it would be indiscreet to comment on this occasion on a matter that is best left in diplomatic hands, and as regards the Treaty revision which is to come in 1911 nothing can yet be said.

THE MEMBERSHIP.

I am far from having exhausted the topics which have engaged the attention of the Committee, but I have, I think, touched on the more important, and I have only to say further that if numbers mean anything we are indeed prosperous, for there are now almost 1,100 members on the roll of the China Association, while its finances are in a most flourishing condition. (Loud applause.)

Mr. H. WHITEHEAD proposed the health of the visitors in a felicitous speech, in which he touched upon the accomplishments of some of the distinguished men gathered round the board. He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Valentine Chirol, foreign director of the *Times*, whose knowledge of Near and Far Eastern matters he described as unsurpassed.

MR. CHIROL'S SPEECH.

Mr. CHIROL, in responding, spoke of his recent trip to the East and said he could not conceal his opinion that the position of this country in China was not what it was when he first went out to the Far East, just after the war between Japan and China in 1895. The British position was still a great one, but it was no longer the position of unchallenged and apparently unassailable pre-eminence which it then held. Speaking of the present position of the railway question, he admitted that under present conditions international co-operation might be more advantageous than cut-throat competition, but it should be co-operation based upon complete equality and reciprocity of treatment—(applause)—and not, as in a recent case, imposed under the compulsion of accomplished facts savouring not a little of sharp practice. (Applause.) It had been something of a shock to him to know that so powerful a British institution as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which had rendered immense services to the interests of Great Britain in the past, now included in its Court of Directors no small proportion of German names, representing the most important German firms in the Far East, which were also the most relentless, and often the most successful, rivals of British trade and industry. (Hear, hear.) Possibly he had not made sufficient allowance for the growing cosmopolitanism of finance, but he would have liked to see in these matters more reciprocity, and he could not imagine representative Englishmen being admitted in the same generous fashion to the board of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank or other equally enterprising German concerns in China. (Laughter and applause.)

Few questions were of greater importance for British trade, as well as for the financial credit of China, than the future of the Maritime Customs. It was a great satisfaction to know that Sir Robert Hart, one of the distinguished visitors that evening, had made up his mind to return once more to China. (Applause.) He would not do violence to Sir Robert's well known modesty by praising his life's work, but he might be allowed to give a word of praise to the splendid body of men whose loyal and zealous work for China under their great chief, were apt, perhaps, to be overshadowed by the unique prestige attached to his name. The maintenance of the standard

of efficiency and integrity to which the Customs Service has attained should be one of the main objects of British policy. No question was at the present time more keenly discussed, or with greater apprehension, amongst Englishmen in China than the question of Sir Robert Hart's successor when the time came—as come it must and soon for him to lay down the reins. Few doubted that the Chinese Government would fulfil the letter of their solemn engagement towards Great Britain by appointing a British subject, but it was feared that British influence might not avail to secure the appointment of a strong man whom the great majority of the service would welcome as a worthy successor to Sir Robert Hart, and might be brought reluctantly to acquiesce in the appointment of someone less fitted, by experience or by character, to maintain the legitimate independence of the Customs Service at a time when amongst the Chinese themselves there was a certain tendency to restrict that independence and to favour those who were prepared to show greater subservience to the Chinese bureaucracy. (Applause.) For, if on the one hand competition with other countries, often State-aided and State-directed was growing more and more fierce, there was also a new spirit among the Chinese themselves, which manifested itself too frequently in a resentment of foreign influence and a boisterous assertion of Chinese sovereign rights against the foreigner within their gates. (Applause.) Nothing struck him more during his recent visit to China than the sudden and overwhelming inrush of ideas within the last decade. Into what shape they would ultimately crystallize he would not attempt to prophesy, but certainly within twenty years' time or sooner we should have a very different China to deal with than the China of twenty years ago. With many of the aspirations of Young China they were bound to sympathise, but they should remember also the claim which the busy settlements in the Treaty Ports had upon the protection of the British Government for the rights of administrative self-government, which were the charter of their prosperity. If they analysed the present situation in China it would be found that where individual energy and individual enterprise could still achieve success, Englishmen still held their own, though the success was less marked and less assured. The failures of the weakening which he had indicated seemed to him to proceed chiefly from the fact that we had not learnt the lesson of the necessity of co-ordination of national forces, based upon perfected methods of national education, which Germany above all had learnt, which Japan had learnt, and which the United States, though more tardily, were now showing they also had learnt. Organisation and co-operation should be the watchwords.

Passing to the excellent results of the work of the China Association in endowing a chair for the study of Chinese in London and of Sir Frederick Lugard in the creation of the Hongkong University, he appealed to the Imperial legislators, especially the Labour members, to remember that British commercial interests, which included those of the manufacturing classes at Home could not be divorced from our political influence or even from British prestige, odious as that word apparently sounded in some democratic ears. (Laughter and applause.) He was dead against pavement of members, but he would cheerfully support a grant from the Treasury for sending prospective administrators and legislators round the world by Egypt and the East through Australasia and Home by Canada. (Applause.) If Englishmen in China were determined to work hard and to pull together and to consider themselves each in his own sphere of activity to some extent a trustee for British national interests, he was confident this country would retain in the twentieth century a position not unworthy of that which the British in the past century created for them in that great Empire. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. BYRON BRENNAN, in an amusing speech, proposed the health of the Chairman, which was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. SCOTT briefly replied, after which an adjournment was made to the reception room for more exchanges of "tales of the days that are gone." The chief topic of discussion was the return of Sir Robert Hart to China. Sir Robert goes out in the

Spring. The climate here is proving too damp for him, and his advisers recommend a return to the sharper air of North China. Nevertheless, Sir Robert looks greatly benefited by the holiday he has had, in spite of his periodical illnesses.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the above named company was held at the company's office in Shanghai last week, Mr. C. Rayner (Chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission I will, as usual, take them as read. Before moving their adoption there is really very little to say in further explanation. The mill has worked satisfactorily on day work only throughout the year and a fair margin of profit has been secured in spite of exceptionally high prices having ruled for the raw material; in fact, cotton prices reached a level of more than double the values figured on when the local mills were first started. There has, unfortunately, been no improvement in the vexed question of watered cotton, and, it seems, very little practical relief can be expected locally owing to the strong competition for the staple between local mills and Japan. The remedy would be to leave Chinese cotton severely alone for a season and to draw the necessary supplies from other markets where water is not added, but this is, I am afraid, only occasionally possible. With regard to the policy followed by your Board of working by day only, the same may have exercised the minds of some of our shareholders, and I wish, therefore, to assure you that the matter has had our constant and anxious consideration. We tried night work years ago and abandoned it, and our Mill Manager considered it his duty last year to advise us that the circumstances which militated against night work then still held good last fall. At the commencement of the present season we have again reconsidered our position and some features appearing to look more favourable we have decided to take up night work, and after careful preparation the mill has been so running since the 15th instant. You may rest assured that the results are being very carefully watched, and I trust we shall benefit by this new departure. With regard to the accounts themselves, thanks to the liberal provisions made in the past, the value of the mill equipment to-day compares favourably with other similar undertakings, and the improved financial position of the company seems a matter for congratulation.

If any shareholder desires information on points I have not touched upon, I shall be pleased to furnish same to the best of my ability. There being no questions.

Mr. C. RAYNER proposed, Mr. A. HIDE seconded, and it was carried That the report and accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1909, as presented, be accepted and passed.

Mr. C. RAYNER proposed, Mr. A. HIDE seconded, and it was carried—That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., or Tls. 7.50 per share, for the year ending 30th September, 1909, be paid to shareholders.

The election of Mr. Jas. N. Jameson to the Board of Directors was confirmed, and Mr. F. Ayscough was re-elected a Director.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-appointed auditors of the company for the current year.

THE E. E., A. AND C. TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN THE FAR EAST.

Presiding at the general meeting of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company held recently, Sir John Wolfe-Barry said that the gross revenue was practically the same as in the corresponding period of 1908, the actual figures being £290,931 this year against £290,295 last year. It was only right, however, to mention that the traffic receipts again showed a falling off amounting to, round-

ly, £8,000, due to the commercial depression that had been so severely felt in the Far East during the last few years. Fortunately they had been favourably affected by the dollar exchange conditions prevailing in China during the past half-year, and the increased revenue from this source had not only enabled them to wipe out the traffic loss, but to show a few hundred pounds increase for the past half-year. During the last month or two there had been a little improvement in most of their traffic, which encouraged the hope that the depression was beginning to pass away. When he last addressed the shareholders he explained that in consequence of the Australian Federal Government having laid and opened cables of their own between Victoria and Tasmania when the company's exclusive concession expired on the 30th of April last, they had been obliged to close their Georgetown and Flinders Stations, and intended when a suitable opportunity occurred to pick up their cables between Victoria and Tasmania and utilise them elsewhere. For this purpose their largest ship, the steamship *Patrol*, stationed at Singapore, was necessary, and as they had so far had no other cable work for her to carry out in Australian waters, the Tasmanian cables had not yet been picked up. Seeing, however, that their capital account had for some little time past been considerably over-expended, and that the original cost of the Tasmanian cable communication (£70,000) was included in the capital expenditure, it was considered advisable to write down the capital account by this amount and debit the general reserve fund with it. This had accordingly been done, and when the cables had been picked up and overhauled the account could be finally adjusted by crediting the reserve fund with the estimated value of the old cables after deducting the expense of picking them up and transporting them to Singapore. The report was agreed to.

In reply to the comments of a shareholder, the Chairman said that there were signs of some recovery in the Far East and other parts of the world. It was true the expenses had been increasing, and that the net revenue did not allow of their having so large a margin after payment of the dividend as in former years. He ventured to hope that the proprietors need have no great alarm that the dividend would be maintained for the present.

THE EWO COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., took place on the 20th ult. at Shanghai at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. Mr. David Landale presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. A. McLeod, E. E. Clark and Zee Quai-yuen (Consulting Committee), Mr. Duncan McNeill (Legal Adviser), Mr. A. Brooke Smith (Secretary), Mr. J. Kerfoot (Mill Manager), Messrs. H. J. Clark, C. P. Shaw, W. S. Jackson, E. E. Deacon, R. Lob, S. Quelch, R. V. Hummel, F. J. d'Almeida, E. B. Broadrick, G. H. Potts, Yang Saw-hang, W. C. Murray, Brodie A. Clarke, H. de Gray, A. L. Anderson and R. Wingrove.

At the request of the Chairman, a quorum being present, the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the shareholders as follows:—Gentlemen,—With your permission, I propose to take the report and accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1909, which have been in your hands for the past ten days, as read. As the accounts show, we have experienced an encouraging state of trade during the twelve months under review. The 1908-09 crop of Cotton was not a good one, and it was found necessary to purchase considerable quantities of Indian Cotton for your Mill. Our Cotton purchases generally were well timed, a considerable quantity being bought at this time last year when prices were on a lower level than has since been the case. The Company's financial arrangements with the General Managers were such that they were able to take full advantage of the position. Demand for Yarn has been very healthy, and we have had no difficulty in disposing of our production at gradually advancing prices.

I think you will agree with me that the result of the year's working is highly satisfactory, as the profit exceeds that of the previous record in 1905-6 by Tls. 37,163.83. For 1905-1906 a dividend of Tls. 10 was declared, and the General Managers and consulting committee hope that the proposed payment of a dividend for this year of Tls. 11 will have your unanimous approval. It is only in good years that appropriations can be made to our reserves, which, judging by the history of Cotton Mills in China, it seems highly desirable to build up, with the object of ensuring a regular and satisfactory return on the capital invested. I, therefore, trust that the addition of Tls. 100,000 to Equalization of Dividend Account, and Tls. 30,000 to Repairs and Renewals Account, also the writing down of Furniture Account by Tls. 1,262.28, may be passed by you.

Property, Buildings and Plant Accounts are practically the same as they were in 1905, although numerous improvements have been made during the past four years, almost all additions having been paid for out of Repairs and Renewals Account. You will more readily realize that your property is in first class order when I tell you that, since the 17th August, 1908, when we again commenced working at night, the Mill has been run day and night, with only three slight interruptions—one for the customary Chinese New Year holiday, and two amounting to 3½ days stoppage in September, through the inability of sellers to deliver Cotton—the crop being late—in accordance with their contracts.

In common with other mills in Shanghai we have lately had more than the usual trouble over watered Shanghai Cotton—representations to the Taotai, through the Chamber of Commerce, have failed to improve matters. I fear this evil practice will be availed of whenever the market goes against sellers, as it has done lately, unless the Chinese authorities take criminal action against persons found watering Cotton. The thanks of the shareholders are due to the staff at the Mill, especially the Manager, whose duties are particularly arduous when the Mill is being run day and night.

I regret to say that, at the moment, the outlook for the new year leaves a great deal to be desired, as while we have contracted for sufficient Cotton to keep the Mill going until the end of February, and sold the whole of our production to that time, our margin of profit does not compare favourably with that of the corresponding three months of last year. The 1909-1910 China crop does not promise to be a particularly large one, at any rate Japan is taking such large quantities that some Shanghai mills have already commenced to purchase Indian staples for January-March shipment, to guard against the possibility of a shortage of supplies. However, I venture to hope that the General Managers may be able to come before you next year with a satisfactory account, but, as many of you are well aware, dear Cotton has never worked to the advantage of the Cotton industry. At the moment, Cotton has reached, what appears to me, a dangerously high level, and the work of those engaged in the Cotton industry will be no sinecure for the next twelve months. I do not know of anything further to remark upon, but I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions that may be asked.

No questions were asked, and on the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. McLEOD, the report and accounts as presented were adopted.

The next resolution was, that a dividend of Tls. 11 per share be paid to shareholders on the register. This was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. McLEOD, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN explained that in accordance with Article XVII the members of the Consulting Committee retired, but all were eligible and offered themselves for re-election. He, therefore, proposed that the Consulting Committee as at present constituted be re-elected.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BRODIE A. CLARKE and declared carried.

On the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. G. H. POTTS, Mr. G. R. Wingrove was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that is all the business of the ordinary general meeting. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting followed for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined resolutions:

(a) That the capital of the Company be increased to Tls. 1,500,000 by the creation of 5,000 new shares of Tls. 100 each, to be called preference shares, and to confer on the holders thereof the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up on such shares, and such preference shares to rank both as regards capital and dividend in priority to the other shares, but not to confer any further right to participate in profits or surplus assets.

(b) That the said preference shares shall not confer any right of voting at any general meeting of the Company, nor shall they qualify any person to be a member of the Consulting Committee.

(c) That the company is to be at liberty from time to time to create and issue further preference shares ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the said 5,000 preference shares.

(d) That of the said 5,000 preference shares 4,000 shall be issued forthwith, and that the remaining 1,000 shares shall be issued hereafter, in accordance with Article VI. 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

(e) Applicants for the said preference shares shall pay Tls. 25 on application, and as regards the balance due on any shares allotted to them shall pay the same when called on. Not less than one month's notice shall be given of any such call.

(f) The holders of the said preference shares shall not rank for dividend as regards the year commencing on the 1st November, 1909, and ending on the 31st October, 1910, but shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on any sums paid up during the said year on the said shares as from the date of payment. As regards subsequent years the said holder of the said preference shares shall rank for dividend on any sums paid up at the commencement of any year and shall be entitled to interest at the rate aforesaid on any sums paid up during the year as from the date of a payment.

(g) Dividends on the said preference shares shall be paid in every year as soon as possible after the end of Company's financial year, viz., 31st October.

Resolution II. That the following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph No. 5 of Article XIV. of the Articles of Association, namely:—

"The Auditor's remuneration shall be Tls. 500 per annum."

Resolution III. That the following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph No. 10 of Article XV. of the Articles of Association, namely:—

"The General Managers shall be paid or allowed to deduct by way of remuneration for conducting and transacting the business of the Company a commission of 10 per cent. per annum on the net profits of every year and also a sum not exceeding Tls. 10,000 per annum to cover office expenses in the carrying on of the business of the company."

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen,—Before asking you to pass the resolutions that have just been read, I should like to make a few remarks, and I propose to refer to all three resolutions though it is not strictly in order, but the resolutions will be proposed to you separately. Some of you will, perhaps, recollect that when the Ewo Mill was erected, the intention was to double it as soon as circumstances warranted, and sufficient land was purchased for that purpose—in fact, foundations were put down for the No. 2 Mill in 1898, but further work was suspended, as the outlook for the cotton spinning industry, at the end of that year, was far from bright. During the last few years, consumption of local made yarn has increased by leaps and bounds—in consequence of which several new mills have been inaugurated—and your General Managers and consulting committee came to the conclusion some months ago that the time had arrived when an extension to the Ewo Mill was fully justified, and they took advantage of the Mill Manager's stay in England this summer to ask for estimates from different machine makers. After very

carefully considering the whole matter, it was decided to obtain a plant of 20,000 spindles and 300 looms. As regards spinning, we have had considerable experience, and there is no reason to think that another 20,000 spindles will not do as well as the 51,500 now working in the No. 1 Mill.

Weaving is a branch of the cotton industry that we have not touched so far, but in India and Japan, it has paid the mills well, and I am of opinion that there is a great future for it in China, where the consumption of imported cloth is immense—to commence with, it is not considered advisable to experiment with more than 300 looms, but these will be erected in such a manner as to permit of the plant being extended with comparative ease and economy. Having received all the necessary estimates early in October, the general managers, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, decided to purchase, without delay, the plant referred to, as machinists were then offering to book orders on very reasonable terms, in fact, it may interest you to know that we eventually succeeded in buying at 12 per cent. under the prices originally quoted. Before ordering the new machinery, the general managers would have preferred to have obtained your sanction, but to do so would have meant considerable delay, and, in view of the circumstances, I trust you will approve of the step taken. I need hardly remark that your general managers have every confidence that the extension will lead to satisfactory results.

Having the necessary land—a very important item in all new enterprise—the additional plant will be placed on a very favourable footing, besides which, a part of your property, which has been bringing in next to nothing since the inception of the company, will become a dividend earning asset. The question of finding the necessary funds for the new plant, which by the time it is erected will cost Tls. 500,000 to Tls. 530,000, engaged the serious attention of the general managers and Consulting Committee, and after mature deliberation, it was decided that preference cumulative shares should be issued on the terms stated in Resolution I., which I think should meet with the approval of shareholders, whose applications for new shares, although it is not stated in the resolution, will be considered before all others. For the present, it is only proposed to issue preference shares to the extent of Tls. 400,000, as for obvious reasons the general managers desire to keep the capital as low as practicable.

As regards Resolution II., I trust you will agree to the proposal that the auditor's remuneration should be increased from Tls. 250 to Tls. 500 per annum, as the former amount would be an inadequate return for the work that will be required of the auditor later on.

Now, gentlemen, we come to Resolution III., which calls for an increase of Tls. 5,000 in the general managers' allowance for office expenses. The amount of Tls. 5,000 which the general managers have been drawing for office expenses since the inauguration of the company has for many years been insufficient, especially when the mill has been working day and night, and in view of the extension, I hope you will agree to the allowance in future of Tls. 10,000 per annum. I need hardly remark that during the last ten years salaries, wages and office rents have advanced very materially, and the general managers have for some time waited for a favourable opportunity of having this matter rectified.

In conclusion, I may say that we hope to have a good portion of the new plant working in about 7 or 8 months. If any gentlemen wish to have details of the machinery purchased, I shall be pleased to submit them after the meeting, as it is not considered advisable to make public exactly what we have done.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the adoption of Resolution I., which was seconded by Mr. G. H. POTTS and carried.

Resolution II. was likewise carried, being proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. SHAW.

The third resolution was adopted on the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. JACKSON.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that is all the business. I thank you for your attendance. The date of the confirmatory meeting will be advertised later on.

The meeting then terminated.

NOTES FROM JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, November 20th.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEPARTURE.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener spent a very interesting ten days in this city and neighbourhood. The noted soldier was given unlimited facilities for observing the manoeuvres, and in fact it was reported by one observer that the entourage of Lord Kitchener, representative of King Edward, was little less imposing than that of the Emperor himself. As to his lordship's impressions very little is known, for during his stay here the soldier has maintained his reputation of being a silent man. He has refused to see members of the Press, and in the Japanese newspaper man's eyes this is a very serious offence. There is no doubt at all, however, that he has keenly enjoyed some of the little pleasures provided for his entertainment, the quaintness and originality of which would strongly impress him despite a wide knowledge of the gorgeous imagery of the East.

THE TRAMWAY QUESTION.

The interminable negotiations between the city authorities and the Tokyo Tramway Company with reference to the municipalisation of the tramways have reached the point of being submitted to the Aldermen's Council. This body on Tuesday last deliberated for four hours on a proposal submitted by the Mayor regarding the purchase. Whatever arrangements have been come to between the Mayor and the company the Aldermen's Council finally fixed the purchase price at fifty-eight million yen, the funds in the hands of the company to be added. The sum of 58 million yen works out at something like 66 yen per share, or with the funds already in hand about 70 yen per share. Of course this decision has to be submitted to an extraordinary meeting of the City Council and has also to be ratified by the company, an event not likely to take place, considering the price.

COMPANY REJECTS TERMS.

As was to be expected, a meeting subsequently held of the tramway company decided to reject the offer of the City Office, and unless something extraordinary happens this worrying tram question is at an end. The shareholders indeed had little to gain by the offer of the city, for they would receive their payment in bonds and it is hard to say how they would stand on the market. The result of this agitation has been to bring the quotation of the shares from 78 yen to 68 yen, and they must fall another 10 points before they are at their proper market value. Failing municipalisation there is only one solution of the difficulty, if the shareholders are to be fairly treated, and that is an increase of the fare.

AN UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION.

Thus the municipalisation question, which no one seems to have welcomed with enthusiasm, has been forced to a head, and it may be said that no one is satisfied with the result. It is understood the Government will not allow any more to be paid for the property than the sum fixed at the Aldermen's Council, and even if this ultimately proves acceptable to the company there are still many doubts about the wisdom of floating 60 million worth of city bonds at this time. The facts seem to be that the whole subject is forced upon the city by parties who are vitally interested financially, for it is generally recognised that the city will not benefit by municipalisation. There is a danger indeed of the citizens falling out of the frying pan into the fire, for if municipalisation should come about the fare is most likely to be increased, and one of the first objects of municipalisation from the citizens' point of view is to avoid this increase.

The Siamese are a simple but a most ingenious people. The manager of the Siam Electric Company has just issued a circular letter to the consumers of current, which reads:—"Sir, for the case that your electric light should fail we beg to send you enclosed a postcard, which please send us at when you find you light out. The company will then send you another postcard." To the more exacting Western mind the possibility of supplying the place of the light that fails with a match and "another postcard" would never have occurred.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The improved play of the Yarders was the cause of no little comment on Saturday, and only for the lack of staying power, which was very much in evidence in the latter part of the game, a much more evenly contested match would have resulted. The scoring of the first half by the Yarders came as a surprise to all, and probably to the players themselves. The wide, well-placed passes of the forwards and the tricky footwork of the new centre-forward, Sullivan, contributed largely to the initial success and the general effectiveness of the play. The Yarders have now got a strong team together. What if they are all naval men! Surely the men from the smaller boats are allowed to play football? With careful handling and training the Yarders should now be able to improve their place on the League table.

At the commencement the Buffs were completely at a loss, no doubt due to the fact that they had expected an easy win. The defence has rarely been tested to the extent it was on Saturday, and the fact that only one goal was registered against their side reflects great credit on the Buff trio, especially Black, who effected several marvellous saves. Of the forwards it can only be said that they failed to get along quite so well as they generally do, but this was largely due to the wild kicking of the halves, and particularly Dare, who, although he is quite the hardest working half in the Colony, nullified a lot of good work by baulking his own men.

The Sappers certainly exceeded the expectations of even their most sanguine supporters by inflicting such a heavy defeat on Kowloon. Of the new players Brown and Blackwell were best, but the others also did all that was required of them, and are good for even greater things when they get settled down.

The failure of the Kowloon team to score could not be blamed on the forwards, as for the greater part of the game they had no support from the halves; even Storrie, who is generally the redeeming point of the trio, was off; consequently, with some of the forwards assisting the defence, the others had little chance of making the desired headway. The result was most disappointing, but may be due to the team not having played together for a week or two.

A feature of the football on Saturday was the fact that there were no fewer than four players named Brown playing for first League teams, and three of them played centre for their respective teams.

LEADING GOAL SCORERS.

Taylor, Buffs ...	(7)	18
Watts, R.G.A. ...	(5)	10
Brewster, Buffs ...	(7)	10
Brown, Kowloon ...	(5)	7

Numbers in parenthesis indicate matches played.

REFEREE.

YACHTING.

The opening cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club took place on Sunday under ideal climatic conditions. A large number of members and their friends journeyed to Li-hi-Kok to witness, and take part in, the various events. The two opening races of the day started from the Club-house at Wanchai. The first on the programme was open to all classes and all the yachts took part, handicaps being allotted according to class. For the greater part of the distance the breeze was very light, but it freshened as the boats passed Stonecutters' Island with the result that they finished in a cluster. The winners in the various classes were:—

Handicap Class.	
Mackay and Coombs' ...	Corrinee.
Time 1 hr. 47 min. 02 secs.	
"Gael" One Design Class.	
J. R. Forbes' ...	Dorothy.
Time 1 hr 52 min. 48 secs.	
"Hayward Hays" Class.	
G. H. Saunders' ...	Tremona.
Time 1 hr. 52min. 18 secs.	

The handicapping times being allotted it was found that the prizes had been won by:—

J. R. Forbes ...	Dorothy 1.
G. H. Saunders ...	Tremona 2.
A. A. H. Milroy ...	Sirius 3.

A motor boat race also started from the Club-house over the five mile course, and resulted in an easy win for Corinthian.

D. McCrae ...	Corinthian 1.
W. W. Pearse ...	Jean 2.

On the arrival of all the boats at Li-Chi-Kok tiffin was served, and when ample time had been allowed a start was made with the remaining events to be decided.

Motor Boat Race.	
W. W. Pearse ...	Jean.

In this race the prize was awarded to Jean as being the only boat to cover the specified course.

Ladies' Hayward-Hayes Race.	
A. A. H. Milroy (Mrs. Milroy) ...	Sirius 1
D. Gow (Mrs. Duncan) ...	White Rose 2

Non-Boating Members' Race.

Gael Class.	
Rodgers and Witchell (Mr. Gregory) ...	Asthore 1
Wood and Leask (Lient. Sheddin) ...	Toinette 2

Ladies' Handicap Class.

Mackay and Coombs (Mrs. Bond) ...	Corrinee 1
A. P. Storrie (Mrs. Milroy) ...	Dalhousie 2

Motor Boat Race.

D. McCrae ...	Corinthian 1.
W. W. Pearse ...	Jean 2.

This race had to be re-sailed owing to Corinthian going on the rocks and Jean losing her chance through rendering assistance.

Ladies' Gael Class Race.

J. A. Dove (Mrs. Doughton) ...	Beatrice 1
Rodgers and Witchell (Mrs. Pepper) ...	Asthore 2

TEAM RACE.

From a spectator's point of view this was quite the most interesting race of the day, no fewer than 16 boats manoeuvring behind the line in their efforts to anticipate the gun! Eventually all with the exception of Dalhousie got away in a cluster. The finish was quite in keeping with the start, the Commodore's yacht beating Dalhousie by a length and a half after a clever bit of tacking from the leeward of the outer end of the finishing line. The Commodore's team won by a very narrow margin. The first four boats past the post were:—

Commodore Clark ...	Colleen 1
A. P. Storrie ...	Dalhousie 2
Bond and Thornhill ...	Ayesha 3
A. F. Ramsey ...	Caress 4

After the races handsome prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. Hazeland and a most enjoyable day terminated with Commodore Clarke presenting Mrs. Hazeland with a bouquet.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT SHANGHAI.

"THE EXECUTION" ON THE RACE COURSE.

The informal part of the day's celebration at Shanghai included the lighting of a bonfire on the Recreation Ground. The following report of this feature is given in the *N. C. Daily News*:—

At 9 p.m. the hour appointed for the forming up of the procession to escort the "condemned" to execution, the only sign that there was anything unusual afoot in the Recreation Ground was the presence of a small knot of foreigners, a donkey and a big drum. A few minutes later, with much toot-tooting, up drove a motor car, the most conspicuous passenger in which was a figure who bore placards on his chest and back inscribed "Cur Hardie." He wore a cap of the style common among labourers of the lowest class at home, and round his neck was a thick hempen cord. Without more ado he was lifted from the car and seated backwards, astride the long-suffering donkey. Crowds seemed to spring up from nowhere, a band put in an appearance, and a minute or two afterwards an escort armed with flaming torches was waiting to start for the place of execution. The procession was led by the band, which endeavoured to play a funeral march in slow time, but was hustled along so rapidly by the torch-bearers and the crowd of spectators behind that at times the air might have been mistaken for a two-step. The "Cur" was supported by stalwart guardians on either side of his mount. He had a stupid

leer upon his features which might have been mistaken for fear or contempt.

The procession across the grass to the Grand Stand was a weird spectacle. First went the band, flanked on either side by curious spectators. Then followed a dozen torch-bearers, and immediately behind them, surrounded by more torch bearers, came the donkey and his rider. A long train of spectators followed in the rear. Entering the Race Club enclosure the procession encircled the Grand Stand, which was filled with eye-witnesses, and then, marching across the course again, made for the scene of the bonfire. A bell now began to toll, and the crowd taking part in the procession was augmented by more spectators who were waiting in the enclosure.

Above the bonfire tall gallows had been erected, and the original intention was first to hang the effigy, and then to burn it. Rumours of an attempt to rescue the victim were current during the day, but the opposition adopted the more insidious course of lighting the bonfire before the arrival of the funeral procession, thus destroying the rope and pulley which had been put into position for the execution. A large circle of humanity, the circumference of which was determined by the heat of the flaming barrels, had assembled round the place of execution, and through it passed the torch-bearers, the victim and his executioner. Coming to a halt near the flames the executioner lifted "Cur Hardie" from his seat and cast the effigy into the flames, amidst loud cheers. "God save the King" was then sung enthusiastically by the assembled crowd, the bell referred to before was tolled vigorously and three hearty cheers for King Edward were given. The spectators waited a while to see the bonfire burn down and to watch the display of coloured lights and fireworks.

FAR EASTERN TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Tokyo, November 30th.
It is officially announced that Mr. Akizuki, the Minister to Belgium, has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of Vienna.

JAPANESE TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL'S STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

Tokyo, November 30th.
The Japanese authorities deny a report by the American Vice-Consul at Mukden that Japanese goods enter Manchuria duty free, and also the further statement that Japanese merchants receive advances from the Yokohama Specie Bank at 2 per cent. interest.

TYPHOON IN THE JAPAN SEA.

Tokyo, December 1st.
The S.S. *Kiskata Maru* from Dairen to Yokohama with a cargo of bean cake, foundered in a typhoon off Shimonoseki on Monday night. The ship went down with all on board. Many other casualties are report as a result of the typhoon.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHINESE VICEROY DISMISSED.

Peking, November 26th.
The Viceroy of chihli has been dismissed by an Imperial decree for having, at the funeral of the Dowager Empress, sent some people to take photographs of the present Empress Dowager, and for passing across the route of the funeral in a chair.
The Provincial Treasurer is appointed to act in his stead until the arrival of Chan Kwei Lung, Viceroy of Hupeh.

While it is reported that the loan question is about to be settled at an early date, another report says that the officials and gentry of Hupeh province have raised Tls. 20,000,000 for the line, and that they have appointed a representative to proceed to Peking and prevent a foreign loan from being concluded.

COMMERCIAL

IMPORTS.—

RICE.

HONGKONG, 6th December.—The prices are further declining, the market being dull:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$5.00	to	\$5.05
" Round, Good quality ...	5.05	"	5.10
" Long	5.15	"	5.20
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	49.5	"	5.00
" Garden, " No. 1 ...	5.20	"	5.25
" White,	5.25	"	5.30
" Fine Cargo	5.40	"	5.45

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, December 4th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	\$1,300/1,350	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1,380/1,400	do.
Malwa Older	\$1,410/1,430	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1,440/1,460	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$1,100/1,200	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$1,250/1,300	do.
Patna New	\$1,390	per chest.
Patna Old	\$1,375	do.
Benares New	\$1,420	do.
Benares Old	3	do.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. in their Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai, 26th Nov., 1909, state:—Judging by the Auction results, which is really the only tangible evidence to go on, the market is certainly quieter. There is still a good enquiry, but at impossible prices, which even the second-hand holders now see, and consequently very little is changing hands at the moment and clearances are of course falling off. How long this is likely to continue it is not possible to foretell. Many think that the limit of price has now been reached, but that is equally impossible to decide, and so long as satisfactory prices are paid for export produce there is no reason to anticipate a serious decline on imports. Nothing has yet come forward to take the place of Cotton goods as a wearing material, and initial cost of the home-made article is just as much enhanced by the universal rise in the price of Cotton as are imported fabrics, and it is self-evident that the consumption cannot suddenly stop or be supplied by home woven cloths. It is equally unreasonable to expect that values will go up by leaps and bounds, as in the case of the producing markets, but the inexorable law of supply and demand must prevail and prices are bound to adjust themselves to the circumstances of the case, even to the extent of permitting Importers to get back some of the losses that long held goods stands in for, if it is possible to keep them off the market a sufficiently length of time. It is undoubtedly true that the liquidation of old stocks has gone on much more rapidly than is generally realised, and a tight corner is already in sight with certain classes of goods. The uncompromising position of the Home markets almost forbids the indulgence of forward buying, and it is unquestionably true that no great quantity of available cargo is coming out, for the Spring trade. Operators in Yarn are grasping this fact and are rapidly coming to the conclusion that now is the time to secure forward supplies, and although undoubtedly current prices here of imported Spinnings are much nearer the parity of Home costs than is the case with woven goods, it certainly requires a great deal of nerve to negotiate such large quantities, as have recently been reported as settled for this market, at almost phenomenal prices. Manchester is strong, with quotations that for the most part are prohibitive. Still some manufacturers are badly in want of orders to keep their Mills going even for the three and a half days a week some are reduced to, and are willing to accept as little as fourpence a piece advance on September prices, for January/February shipment. It is very doubtful, however, if this market ever got near to the September prices, so it probably means an advance of some six or seven mace, if not more on those now nominally current. Cotton in Liverpool has fluctuated in narrow limits during the interval, Mid-American coming yesterday, which is the latest we have heard of, 7.73d Spot, and 7.58d February/March option. Egyptian is unchanged at 11½d. The New York market for goods seems to have left the pale of operators here, and one seldom hears of quotations. Raw Cotton is easier, however, the quotation for March coming this morning 14.68 cents. The Yarn market here appears to know no bounds, all kinds commanding very high prices, though from the rather less freedom with

which they are being cleared their dearness is curtailing the consumption. In both Indian and Japanese spinnings, however, considerable forward contracts have been booked for arrival in the Spring. Owing to the covering operations of short sellers prices have been rushed up for the Native raw staple to very high figures and Mill owners are therefore contracting for Indian Cotton rather freely.

EXPORTS:—

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly Produce Circular, dated Shanghai, 19th Nov.—Gallnuts.—Market firm. Demand from Home slackening. Cowhides.—Market somewhat easier. Buyers seem disinclined to outbid each other, as was the case at the beginning of the season. Tobacco.—Crop small, but of good quality. Feathers.—Market quiet. Cotton.—The high prices are maintained. Every Picul coming to the market goes against contracts for shipment to Japan. Tallow.—Excellent demand. Prices are rising. Wood Oil.—Fair demand. Prices for near delivery very firm. Sesamum Seed.—Home markets weaker owing to cheap offers from India. Our market has not followed suit and remains firm. Strawbraid.—No demand. Market decidedly weak and declining. Goatskin Rugs.—Market quiet. Exports during October amounted to 40,000 pieces to America, 25,000 pieces to England and 85,000 pieces to the Continent. Wool.—Sheep.—The strong demand for all description continues. Everybody is waiting for arrivals of Szechuen Wool next month. Antimony.—A good demand. Market very firm.

HANKOW, 24th November.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Cowhides, best selected	Tls. 45.50
Do. seconds	" 41.00
Buffalo hides, best selected	" 25.00
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour,	" —
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each	" —
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	" 10.00
White China Grass, Singshan and/or Chayu	" 9.20
Green China Grass, Szechuan	" 4.60
Jute	" 12.00
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	" —
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng	" —
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	" 11.25
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	" 11.70
Animal Tallow	" 15.60
Gallnuts, usual shape	" 18.25
Gallnuts, plum do.	" —
Tobacco Tin chow	" —
Tobacco, Wongkong	" —
Black Bristles,	" —
Feathers, grey and/or white Wild Duck	" —
Turmeric	" 5.35
Sesamum Seed	" 2.10
Broad Beans	" 2.20
White Peas	" 9.00
Sesamum Seed Oil	" —
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	" —
Wood Oil	" —
Tea Oil	" —

Per M. M. steamer *Armand Behic*, sailed on the 23rd November, 1909. For Lyons—250 bales raw silk. For Marseilles—55 bales raw silk, 150 bales waste silk, 553 rolls matting, 162 cases provisions, 85 packages human hair, 15 cases feathers, 35 cases hats, 22 cases sundries. For Havre—9 cases sundries.

Per P. & O. steamer *Assaye*, sailed on the 27th November, 1909. For Manchester—200 bales waste silk. For Lyons—482 bales raw silk. For Milan—20 bales raw silk. For Havre—1 case silk. For Marseilles—350 bales waste silk, 10 bales raw silk, 1 case silk embroidery, 1 case bird feathers, 10 cases human hair. For London—24 bales waste silk, 628 packages tea, 15 bales raw silk, 5 cases silks, 2 cases hats, 1 case lacquer teapoy. For Gibraltar—2 cases silks.

Per P. & O. steamer *Namur*, sailed on the 2nd December, 1909. For Manchester—50 bales waste silk. For Glasgow—4 cases chinaware, 18 cases woodware, 10 bales straw cuffs. For London—50 bales waste silk, 1,552 packages tea, 38 cases chinaware, 150 cases preserves, 1,045 cases preserves, 54 bales cane, 416 rolls matting, 45 cases p/effects curios, 50 bales feathers, 20 packages provisions, 4 cases hardware, 1 case piano.

CAMPHOR

HONGKONG, 6th December.—The above market is at a standstill, and prices remain as last quoted.

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG, 3rd December, 1909.—The market continues dull, inactive, and featureless with an incipient tendency to weakness, in all stocks but a very few. Exchange on London closes at 1/8½ demand, and on Shanghai at 75 T/T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai's have changed hands to a limited extent at 99½ and close steady at that rate. The London quotation remains at £91. Nationals are enquired for at 65, but we have no business to report.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continuing in demand have further improved to \$880 with buyers after sales at 865, 870 and 875. North Chinas are enquired for in the North at 110, but we have no local business to report. Other stocks under this heading remain unchanged and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—With the exception of sales of Chinas at 114 we have nothing to report under this heading.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao's changed hands at 3¼, and more shares are wanted at the rate without bringing up any further sellers. Indos remain neglected at 60, and at Tls. 43 in the North. Shells have improved in London to 69/3, and there are local buyers at 69/6. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

REFINERIES.—Sales of China Sugars have been offered at 160 and 159, the market being a little easier for cash. On time sales have been made during the week at 164 and 165 for March and 161 for December settlement. Luzons remain unchanged and without business. Peraks are quoted in the North at 355 buyers.

MINING.—With the exception of Langkats, which after having fallen to 690 during the week, are now quoted at 730 buyers, we have nothing to report under this heading. Sales of Chinese Engineerings at 19½ are reported from the North. Raubs remain neglected and weak at quotation.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue out of favour and the rate has declined to 51 with sellers and without business. Kowloon Wharfs are quoted at 62 with sellers and we have no sales to report. Shanghai Docks and Hongkew Wharfs have ruled very steady in the North at 76 and 128, respectively.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found buyers at 103, and close steady at that. West Point's continue in a small demand at 44, but no shares are forthcoming to meet the demand. Humphreys continue to be rather freely offered at 9, but no sales result. Hotels are still enquired for at quotations, but we have heard of no sales.

COTTON MILLS.—Ews are quoted in the North at 129 ex the dividend of Tls. 11, Internationals at 77½ ex div. of 7½ Tls. Lou Kung Mows have declined to 106 nominal, while Soy Chees have improved to 3/0. Hongkongs have found buyers at the slightly improved rate of \$6.10 after further sales at 6.

RUBBERS.—The market has been a little more lively, and a fair business has been put through. The demand is becoming more of an investment, and less of a speculative nature than has been the case hitherto, and as such the market is in a sounder condition than it has been for some time. Business during the week includes sales of Kamunings at 3/1½ and 3/3 prem., Linggis at 24/ cum div. of 6d. just declared. Balgownies at 67½, Ledburys at 43/9, 44/6 45/ and at the close at 48/9, Castelfields at 5/6, Anglo-Malays at 11/3, and Pajams at 7/80. Highland and Lowlands and Kuala Lumpurs are wanted on the London market, but there are no local sellers at quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Greed Islands have changed hands at the reduced rate of 7½ and remain on offer at that rate at the close. China Provs., China Lights and Electrics have been placed at quotations. Other stocks under this heading show no changes and call for no comment.

Quotations are as follows:—

STOCKS	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$895, sales
National B. of China	£6	65, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	12/6d.	\$10, buyers
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$12½, sellers
China Light & P. Co....	\$10	\$6, sal. & buy.
China Provident	\$10	\$9.50, sales
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo Cotton S. & W.	Tls. 50	Tls. 129, x.d.
Hongkong C. S. Co.	\$10	\$6, buyers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 90
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 111
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 430
Dairy Farm Co.....	\$6	\$16½, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$62, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$51, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$34	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 76
S'hai & H. Wharf....	Tls. 100	Tls. 128
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$11, sellers
G. Island Cement Co.	\$10	\$7½, sale & sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas....	\$10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric....	\$10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co. {	\$50	\$75, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.....	\$25	\$43½, buyers
H'kong Rope M. Co....	\$10	\$18½, sellers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$160, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$11½, sal. & buy.
China Traders	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$375, sellers
North China	\$25	\$11, 110, buyers
Union	\$100	\$80, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$230
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$103, sales
Humphrey's Estate...	\$10	\$9, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 120
West Point Building	\$50	\$44, buyers
Mining—		
S. F. des C. du T'kin	Fr. 250	\$625, buyers
Raubs	18/10d.	\$7½, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$13½, sellers
Philippine Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$1, 130, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$159
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, buyers
Robinson Piano Co. ...	\$50	\$50, sellers
Steamship Companies—		
China and Manila...	\$25	\$8, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$3, sellers
H., Canton & M. ...	\$15	\$30½, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	\$25	\$41
Shell Transport Co.	£1	66/6
Star Ferry	\$10	\$26, buyers
South China M. Post...	\$25	\$14½, sellers
Steam Laundry Co....	\$5	\$24, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co....	\$10	\$12
Wm. Powell, Ltd. ...	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$5, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$7½, sellers
Weissmann, Ltd.	\$10	Nominal
United Asbestos	\$10	\$12½, sellers
Union Waterboat Co....	\$10	\$300
Rubbers—		
Ralgownies	—	\$67½ (Sts.) sales
Pegohs	—	22½ (Sts.) buyers
Ragallas	—	28 (Sts.)
Anglo-Malays	—	14/3, buyers
Castlefields, fully p.	—	52/6, sales
Consolidated Malays	—	£1-1-0
D mansaras	—	£4-0-0
H'lands & L'lands...	—	6/6, buyers
Kamunings	—	3/6, rem.
Kuala Lumpur	—	94/-
Ledbury's	—	£48/9, sal. & buy.
Lingis	—	24/6, sellers
Sapones	—	23/-
Shelfor's	—	32/-
Sungei-Kepars	—	£3-10-0

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

19th November, 1909.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$1,020, sales
National of China...	£6	\$65, buyers
Russo-Chinese	R187½	Tls. 125
Insurance—		
Union Society C'tn	\$100	\$845
North-China	£5	Tls. 108, buyers
Yangtze Assocn. ...	\$60	\$220, buyers
Canton	\$50	\$162½, sales
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$375
China Fire.....	\$20	\$115, sellers
Shipping—		
Indo-China { pref }	£5	Tls. 45, nom.
Shell Trans. { ord }	£1	£3.8.9
& Trading { pref }	£10	£9.10.0
S'hai Tug & pref.	£50	Tls. 43½, sales
Lighter ... { ord }	T50	Tls. 53, nom.
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 45, nom.
Kochien Transport	T50	Tls. 48½, sales
ation & To Boat		
Docks & Wharves—		
S'hai Dock & Eng...	T100	Tls. 76, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$53½, sales
S. & H'kew Wharf...	T100	Tls. 127
H. K'loon W. & G...	\$50	\$62½, sellers
Yangtze	T100	Tls. 200, sellers
Sugar Companies—		
Perak Cultivation...	T50	Tls. 367½, sales
China Refining.....	\$100	\$158, buyers
Mining—		
Raub Australian ...	£1	Tls. 77½, sellers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	£1	Tls. 19½
Lands—		
S'hai Investment.	T50	Tls. 120
H'kong Investment	\$100	\$103, sales
Humphreys' Estate	T10	\$9, sellers
Weiweiwei	T20	Tls. 9
China	T50	Tls. 50
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 106, sales
Plantations—		
Kalumpang Rubber	T50	Tls. 240, sales
Chempedak		Tls. 12½, buyers
S. R'ber Estates...	T100	Tls. 11, sales
T. R. & T. Estate Co.	£1	Tls. 17, buyers
Domini n Rubbers..	T6	Tls. 360, sellers
Shanghai - Sumatra		
Tobacco	T20	Tls. 17½, sales
Cottons, etc.—		
Ewo.....	T50	Tls. 143
Internationals	T75	Tls. 77, x.d.
Laou Kung Mow ...	T100	Tls. 106
Soy Chees	T50	Tls. 450, sellers
H.C.S.W.D.Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$6, sales
Shanghai Cotton ...	T50	Tls. 75
Eastern Fibre	£10	Tls. 10
Industrial—		
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat.	Gs. 100	Tls. 690, sales
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 107½, sales
Major Brothers.....	T50	Tls. 52½
Shanghai Ice.....	T25	Tls. 15
China Flour Mill ...	T50	Tls. 60, sales
S'hai Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 35, buyers
Green Is. Cement....	\$10	\$7½, sales
S'hai Waterworks...	£20	Tls. 443½
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	\$100	\$82½, sales
A. Butler Cement.		
Tile Works	T50	Tls. 23½, sales
Shanghai Electric		
Construction	£10	£6.15.0-sel.
China Im. & Ex.		
Lumber	T100	Tls. 75
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos	\$25	\$20½, sellers
China Printing Co.	T50	Tls. 50
Stores—		
Hall & Holtz.....	\$20	\$24, buyers
A. Llewellyn.....	\$60	\$65
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Central Orinary ...	\$15	\$17, sellers
Central Founders ...	\$15	\$400, buyers
S. Moutrie & Co....	\$50	\$40
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$26, buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co.	\$100	\$165, sales
Dunning & Co.	\$50	\$35
Hotels—		
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$75
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 5½
Tsingtao Hotel	\$100	Tls. 55
Miscellaneous—		
S'hai Horse Bazar...	T50	Tls. 55
S'hai Mercury	T50	Tls. 55, buyers
S'hai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 66½, sellers
Dallas Horse Repository	T50	Tls. 25

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their Share Report for the week ending November 25th state—Business this week has been very quiet and will probably continue so until the near approach of the December Settlement. The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/3½. Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks. No business reported. Insurance.—Yangtze Insurance. A single transaction was reported on the 20th instant at \$212½. Sugars.—Perak Sugars. On the 22nd at Tls. 360 and on the 24th at Tls. 367½ for cash. Mining.—No business. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai & Hongkong Wharves. On the 19th at Tls. 130-129½ for December. On the 20th at Tls. 120 cash, on the 24th and 25th Tls. 128 December. Yangtze Wharf & G. downs. Transactions were reported on the 23rd and 25th at Tls. 185. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. A single transaction on the 25th at Tls. 43½ for Ord. shares. Lands.—Shanghai Lands on the 24th at Tls. 120. Anglo-French Lands on the 25th at Tls. 106. Plantations.—Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco. On the 19th at Tls. 112½ for Dec., on the 23rd at Tls. 111 December, and on the 25th at Tls. 110 cash and Tls. 112-109 Dec. Semawangs. On the 19th at Tls. 355 Dec. and on the 22nd at Tls. 360 Dec. Kalumpang. On the 19th at Tls. 235 Dec. Kroewoeks. On the 19th at Tls. 15 cash, on the 20th at Tls. 15½-15, on the 22nd and 23rd Tls. 16 cash, on the 24th at Tls. 16½ and on 25th at Tls. 17 and Tls. 16½ for cash. Chempedak. On the 23rd at Tls. 12½. Almas. On the 24th at Tls. 11½, and on the 25th at Tls. 11. Cottons.—On the 9th and 22nd International Cottons at Tls. 86 for December. Ewo. On the 19th at Tls. 14½ for December, on the 23rd at Tls. 146 December. Shanghai Cottons. On the 22nd at Tls. 77 for December. Industrial.—China Flour Mills. On the 23rd at Tls. 53, and on the 25th at Tls. 60 for cash. Green Island Cements. On the 19th business was done at \$8 for cash. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat. On the 20th at Tls. 705 for December, on the 22nd at Tls. 705, Tls. 710 and Tls. 712½ December, on the 23rd at Tls. 715 December, on the 24th at Tls. 700 and Tls. 695 for cash and Tls. 700 and Tls. 705 for December, on the 25th at Tls. 690 for cash and Tls. 700 for December. Hotels.—Astor House Hotel shares at \$20 for cash on the 20th. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Tramway shares at £65/- on the 23rd. Loans and Debentures.—No business.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 6th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/9½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	221
Credits 4 months' sight	225
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	179½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42½
Credits, 60 days' sight	44
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	130½
Bank, on demand	130½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	130½
Bank on demand	130½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	75
Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	86
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	86½
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	74½
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	105½
ON HAI PHONG.—	
On demand	7½ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	7½ p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	87½
FOREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.40
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$59.40
BAR SILVER per oz	23½

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November:—

ARRIVALS.

- 25, Hilary, German str., from Chefoo.
 26, Assaye, British str., from Shanghai.
 26, Drufar, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 26, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
 26, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
 26, Hunan, Br. str., from Newchwang.
 26, Ithaka, German str., from Pulo Lant.
 26, Kalgan, British str., from Newchwang.
 26, Kweiyang, British str., from Chefoo.
 26, Machew, German str., from Bangkok.
 26, Namsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 26, Taiyuen, British str., from Malbourne.
 26, Taming, British str., from Manila.
 26, Thordis, Nor. str., from Bangkok.
 27, Amigo, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 27, Anamba, Brit. str., from Singapore.
 27, Calchas, British str., from Shanghai.
 27, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 27, Choyang, Br. str., from Swatow.
 27, Kiang Ping, Chinese str., from N'chang.
 27, Kueichow, British str., from Tientsin.
 27, Silvia, German str., from Shanghai.
 27, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., from Miike.
 28, Choshun Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
 28, Haitan, Brit. str., from Swatow.
 28, Kaishing, British str., from Chinwantao.
 28, Shinano Maru, Jap. str., from Seattle.
 28, Taikesan Maru, Jap. str., from Dalny.
 28, Taiwan, British str., from Manila.
 28, Tjilatjap, Dutch str., from Miike.
 28, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 29, Castor, British str., from Langkat.
 29, Chinkiang, British str., from Dalny.
 29, Nippon M., Jap. str., from San Francisco.
 29, Signal, Ger. str., from Singapore.
 29, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 30, Fooksang, British str., from Moji.
 30, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
 30, Keemun, British str., from Tacoma.
 30, Kleist, German str., from Yokohama.
 30, Kwangse, British str., from Wakamatsu.
 30, Menelaus, British str., from Shanghai.
 30, Namur, British str., from Yokohama.
 30, Ningchow, British str., from Liverpool.
 30, Tjiliwong, Dutch str., from Moji.

December:—

- 1, Chihli, British str., from Newchwang.
 1, Daigi Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
 1, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
 1, Glenturret, British str., from Singapore.
 1, Haiyang, British str., from Swatow.
 1, Hangchow, British str., from Shanghai.
 1, Hanoi, French str., from Hoihow.
 1, Linan, British str., from Shanghai.
 1, Locksun, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
 1, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 1, Nanchang, Br. str., from Newchwang.
 1, Patroclus, British str., from Singapore.
 1, Shinkoki Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 1, Singan, British str., from Haiphong.
 1, Victoria, Swedish str., from Haiphong.
 1, Yatshing, British str., from Wuhu.
 2, Cheongshing, British str., from Tientsin.
 2, Fri, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
 2, Goeben, Ger. str., from Bremen.
 2, Moyori Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 3, Helene, German str., from Hoihow.
 3, Laisang, British str., from Singapore.
 3, Omuro Maru, Jap. str., from Hongay.
 3, Tjikini, Dutch str., from Batavia.
 3, Tean, British str., from Manila.

November:— DEPARTURES.

- 26, Benmohr, British str., for Yokohama.
 26, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 26, Himalaya, British str., for Shanghai.
 26, Kwongsang, British str., for Swatow.
 26, Loongsang, British str., for Sandakan.
 26, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
 26, Nikko Maru, Japanese str., for Australia.
 26, Takasaki Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 27, Anghin, German str., for Swatow.
 27, A. Apar, British str., for Singapore.
 27, Assaye, British str., for Europe. &c.
 27, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 27, China, Austrian str., for Singapore.
 27, Daiya Maru, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
 27, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 27, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 27, Sanuki Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 28, Amiral Olry, French str., for Shanghai.
 28, Anamba, British str., for Tientsin.
 28, Chenan, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Cowrie, British str., for Saigon.

- 28, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 28, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 28, Marie, German str., for Haiphong.
 28, Silvia, German str., for Singapore.
 29, Calchas, British str., for Singapore.
 29, Devawongse, German str., for Bangkok.
 29, Namsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Breconshire, British str., for Straits.
 30, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.
 30, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 30, Korea, American str., for San Francisco.
 30, Paoting, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Taming, British str., for Manila.
 30, Thordis, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 30, Tjilatjap, Dutch str., for Batavia.
 30, Tsintau, German str., for Bangkok.

December:—

- 1, Amigo, German str., for Hoihow.
 1, Kleist, German str., for Europe. &c.
 1, Kueichow, British str., for Tientsin.
 1, Lightning, British str., for Singapore.
 1, Loosok, German str., for Hoihow.
 1, Machew, German str., for Bangkok.
 1, Namur, British str., for Singapore.
 1, Shinshu Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 1, Signal, German str., for Swatow.
 1, Tjimahi, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 1, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
 2, Hunan, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Kalgan, British str., for Chinkiang.
 2, Knivsberg, German str., for Haiphong.
 2, Loyal, German str., for Saigon.
 2, Menelaus, British str., for Saigon.
 2, Ningchow, British str., for Kobe.
 2, Quinta, German str., for Bangkok.
 2, Standard, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 2, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
 3, Amara, British str., for Singapore.
 3, Changchow, British str., for Hongay.
 3, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 3, Choshun Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 3, Choyang, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 3, Goeben, German str., for Shanghai.
 3, Haiyang, British str., for Swatow.
 3, Hanoi, French str., for Q. Chow Wan.
 3, Kaifong, British str., for Zamboanga.
 3, Keemun, British str., for Manila.
 3, Kweiyang, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, M. Jeben, German str., for Dalny.
 3, Patroclus, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Prinz Waldemar, Ger. str., for Australia.
 3, Taiwan, British str., for Saigon.
 3, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

- Per *Kalgan*, from Chefoo, Mr H. Samuelson.
 Per *Cheongshing*, from Tientsin, Mr Y. J. Hough.
 Per *Kweiyang*, from Chefoo, &c., Lieut. Lichardson.
 Per *Laisang*, from Singapore, Mrs V. Thomas and Mr G. Rosser.
 Per *Namur*, from Shanghai, Miss Sterling and Mr Alan Sirdes.
 Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Capt. T. F. Lyon and Mr M. Hirsch.
 Per *Linan*, from Shanghai, Capt. and Miss Starbird, and Mr Richardson.
 Per *Nanchang*, from Chefoo, to Canton, Messrs Olga Thor and Hugo Thor.
 Per *Namsang*, from Calcutta, &c., Capt. and Mrs G. S. Palmer, and Mrs F. Wheeler.
 Per *Anhui*, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Bridger, Messrs Tulford, Burton and Chopard.
 Per *Haiyang* from Swatow, Dr. and Mrs. White, Misses Wills and Baack, Messrs. F. W. James, J. Focke and Emil Lipp.
 Per *Tean*, from Manila, Mr and Mrs Johnson, Mrs Field, Mrs Hurgreaves, Mrs Yortre, Miss Bfurord, Miss A-sis, Messrs Hernandez and Wu.
 Per *Taiyuan*, from Melbourne, Mrs Fischer, Mrs Bethune, Mrs Tenhop, Misses Dolly Koldie and Muriel Valli, Messrs Bethune, L. Schgeldemp, Ted and Tenhop.
 Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mrs L. R. Sargent, Miss A. C. Kelly, Rev. T. Larevert, Dr. P. Barrows, Messrs J. Martinez, O. K. Roden, J. B. Sutor, G. N. Brink, G. T. Lloyd, W. Ryan, E. Odrizolo, P. Smith and Tavares.
 Per *Assaye*, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr and Mrs Wilcox; from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Lochrane, Mrs and Miss J. W. Dwhight, Mrs Bonnar, Messrs C. W. T. Elworth, P. Entichaap, H. Toussaint, J. H. Witchell, A. Koehn and servant, K. Yokoyama and R. Licanan.

Per *Hanoi*, from Haiphong, &c., Mr and Mrs Wokman and baby, Bishop of Victoria, Dr. Bradley, Messrs Dofienil, de Possel, de Balisong and Flies.

Per *Goeben*, for Hongkong, from Bremen, Misses Johanna Berger and Hanni Mensing, Lieut. z. S. Habruth, Messrs Marine Lahlust Kentze, Ober. Masch Bruns, Masch Podzig, S. Lühr, S. Hühnerbein and Zahlst. Appl. Loeber; from Antwerp, Mrs F. von Landeghen; from Southampton, Mr A. Young; from Genoa, Mr and Mrs F. Bernhardt, Mrs T. Focke, Lt. z. S. Conrad, Capt. Korot Dominith, Messrs A. T. Kihm, F. Bernhardt, H. Tessen, B. Hempel, Robert Arndt, Ernst Reither, Rud. Schreger, Peter Johnson, Aug. Völz, Bernhd. Sommer and Heintz. Gottwald; from Naples, Mr T. T. Chuck and family; from Port Said, Mrs Allward, Rev. Rob. Taffrey and family; from Colombo, Lt. z. S. Gülcher; from Penang, Miss Sanderson; from Singapore, Captain A. C. Osburn and Mr Edgar Tapsell.

DEPARTED.

Per *Namur*, for London, &c., Mr and Mrs H. W. Bird, 2 infants and amah, Mr and Mrs Collyer, Mr and Mrs Porter, Mr. Mrs and Miss Holroyd, and infant, Mr and Miss Stanley W. J. Treacher, Mrs Holmes, Mrs Howard and 2 infants, Misses C. M. Sullivan, Baldwin, Williamson, Muspratt, Billings and Nash, Dr. P. H. Hennessy and servant, Lt. B. L. Eddis, Lt. R. N. Clarke, Commander Wilson, Private G. L. Tucker, K.M.L.I., Master Morrison, Surgeon James H. Holmes, R.N., Messrs G. R. Clerk, Kulpa, Price, H. Smith, R. A. Gowen, C. Biron, C. Paxou, T. R. Hubback, A. D. Cox, A. Cavendish, T. G. Hickley, N. Grenier, V. Brown, R. M. McKenzie, R. S. Zehnder, S. G. A. Martensz and Jamieson.

Per *Nikko Maru*, for Australia, &c., Mr and Mrs S. R. Burns, Mr and Mrs Parsons and infant, Mr and Mrs Lawrence, Mr and Mrs Robert, Mr and Mrs Whiting and infant, Mr and Mrs Schmidewind, Mr and Mrs McCauley, Mr and Mrs Seatt, Major and Mrs C. De Witt Wilcox, Mrs J. S. Ritterband, Mrs Macrae and infant, Mrs Clayton, Mrs Kerr, Mrs Robert, Mrs Walker, Mrs Fuller, Mrs Lopez, Misses Denbigh (2), Booth, Harvey, Trotter, Steel, Ball, Krupp, Danford and Tojico, Col. Mackay, Master Schmidewind, Dr. B. Packely, Dr. B. Srecoals, Messrs Rob. Lienan, Denbigh, Butler, Chas. S. Turner, S. Gace, T. Ide, Oshima, Alen Robert, Eric Robert, H. W. Dunnett, W. J. Jones, Thompson, O. M. Holmsen, De Witt, M. Holmsen, Susman, Lunkban, Ishikawa, Jas. Fay, R. G. Lane, J. I. Salagar, Batchelor, F. O. Freire, Fvkuda, Horita, D. Fitzgerald, Kashii, Aikawa and Katagiri.

Per *Kleist*, for Hamburg, &c., Mr and Mrs Sydney A. Butler, Mr and Mrs B. T. Crawford, Mr and Mrs R. V. Day, Mr and Mrs A. C. Freeman, Mr, Mrs and Miss Gayford, Mr and Mrs T. Goodman, Mr and Mrs J. J. Hastings, Mr, Mrs and Miss Kent, Mr and Mrs Frank Lindsay, Mr and Mrs A. Reid and son, Mr and Mrs W. Schmoedecke, Mr, Mrs and Miss Stevens, Mr and Mrs W. P. Sprague, Mr and Mrs E. B. Thomson, Mr and Mrs J. W. Wolfe, Mr and Mrs H. G. Wood, Mr and Mrs J. M. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs E. M. Knox, Rev. and Mrs Frank Luckney and son, Rev. and Mrs Tongue, Mrs and Miss Dwight, Mrs and Miss Klehmet, Mrs Adams, Mrs W. D. Barnard, Mrs F. E. Bronson, Mrs and Miss Colburn, Mrs W. Koehler, Mrs A. M. Mathia and family, Mrs Jennie J. Wild, Misses E. M. Crawford, G. Day, M. Derr, Fujiware, Gibbs, A. M. Jourdan, K. P. Jourdan, Laughlen, S. F. Ramsay and Otilie Struecker, Lt.-Col. Granger Adams, Lt. z. S. Moeler, Sir Arthur Blennerhasset, Dr. Budenbender, Dr. Lyman, Captain Collmann, Captain Ross, Lieut. z. S. Fengler z. S. Hech, z. S. Knobloch, z. S. Piltz, z. S. Freiherr and servant z. S. Weineck, Messrs Otto Busse, Georg Behrens, H. Blenk, A. G. Faber, Michael Flaherty, Zahlm Asp. Günzel, Geo. A. Harvey, H. L. Highton, N. N. Hatheramani, R. H. Isham, J. R. Jones, E. Koeppen, H. Lemann, H. Laughlen, N. K. Passmore, M. Richardson, Chas. L. Reynolds, Geo. N. Reynolds, C. Tewes and family, A. Vorwerk, M. Wolfe and Ernst Zöhrens.

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